THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 3, 1845.

THE MESSAGE.

This important document is now before our readers, and each one for himself will make those comments which the policy it shadows forth and recommends, will suggest. It will be admitted on all hands, that it is an interesting and highly important document, the more so as the President has a majority in both Houses of Congress ready, and probably eager, to unite with him in any thing he may suggest, modified somewhat, by local considerations. Thus while the delegates from Pennsylvania and New York may not be willing to go to the extreme length of his recommendation on the Tariff question, they will yield any thing he wishes in regard to Texas, Oregan and the Sub-Treasury; and while the South may hang back on the Oregon question, yet they will cordially unite with him in the destruction of the Tariff. Considering that he has all the power and emoluments of office in his hands, it will be seen that he will not find it difficult to carry out his measures nearly, if not altogether to his heart's content.

The important items in the Message are, the Mexican, Oregon and Tariff questions. These all, but especially the two latter, afford matter of grave consideration and lengthy remark, and ought not to be handled lightly. We can only merely glance at them at present.

With Mexico our relations are assuming an amicable character. A Minister to that country it appears has been appointed, and we may confidently expect that our difficulties with that distracted nation will be settled without bloodshed. A most gratifying result.

The Oregon question assumes an alarming aspect. The interesting fact is made known by the Message, that our present administration has offered to settle on the basis of the 49th degree, and that this, which we consider a reasonable offer, has been rejected by Great Britain. England, in our estimation, made a great mistake in rejecting the liberal offers of our Government in former years, as well as the less advantageous offer of Mr. POLK. It is not all probable that these offers will ever be renewed by this country. All the ordinary means, then, for the amicable settlement of the question are cut off, unless Great Britain makes some offer which this country can accept. Such may be the case, but we think it improbable. This country, if we do not mistake public opinion, will never consent to a compromise on a line farther south than the 49th degree, and the Locofoco party is almost unanimously opposed to that, and assert our right to the whole. The Whig press, which has advocated the peaceable settlement of the question on the basis of the 49th degree, has never hinted at a line south of that, and, we believe, would unanimously oppose any such concession. If Great Britain will make the offer to compromise on that line, the peace of the two countries may be preserved; otherwise the danger is imminent.

On the Tariff question the Message will disappoint no-body. No intelligent man expected a different result. As far as Mr. Polk is concerned the Tariff of 1842 is doomed. That question we considered settled by his election. In his recommendations he is only carrying out the principles of his whole life. He was nominated for the purpose of destroying the protective policy, and it will not be his fault if the attempt does not succeed. The matter is now in the hands of Congress, and though his recommendations may not be carried out to their full extent, there can be hardly a reasonable doubt, that the tariff will be altered much for the worse.

Abolition Petition—The Rules.

In the House of Representatives at Washington on Monday, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, was agreed to:

"That the rules of the House of Representatives, as they existed at the close of the last session of Congress, be for the present adopted as the rules of this House; and that a committee be appointed to revise the rules, and report to this House such alterations and amendments as may be deemed advisable."

The committee consists of the following persons; Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, Chairman; Mr. Hamlin, of Maine; Mr. Bowlin, of Missouri; Mr. Hunter of Va; Mr. *Vinton*, of Ohio; Mr. Reed, of North Carolina; Mr. *J. Q. Adams*, of Mass; Mr. Reuben Chapman of Alabama; and Mr. *Caleb B. Smith*, of Indiana. We have placed the Whigs in *Italics*. It will be seen that the committee is composed of *six* Locofocos and *three* Whigs, the latter all from the free states—of the six Locofocos only one is from the free states, leaving *five* from the slave states and *four* from the free states. No doubt the whole object of this movement is to revive the odious 21st rule, rejecting abolition petitions, and with such a committee, it is not hard to predict the complexion of the report. The whole subject will therefore be brought up before the House, and we may look for a strong and exciting debate.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at New York of the barque *Eugenia*, advices are received from Vera Cruz to the 5th November. A bearer of despatches from the Mexican Government has arrived in the Eugenia. *The Mexican Congress had authorized the Government to open negotiations with the United States for an amicable adjustment of all questions in dispute.* The United States ship *John Adams* would sail from Vera Cruz on the 8th instant for Pensacola. It was said she was waiting to convey a Mexican Minister or Commissioners to the United States.

FIRE IN BENTON, MISS.—We learn from the Yazoo Democrat that a fire broke out in Benton, Mississippi, on the 17th ult., and soon laid the most valuable portion of the town in ashes. Among the houses consumed were the law offices of Mr. Holt, Judge Burrus, Judge Battaile, Major Michie, and William Battaile, Esq. The well selected and extensive law library of Judge Battaile was entirely destroyed. Other members of the bar lost many valuable books and papers.

THE HON. JOHN BELL.—A large number of the Whigs of Smith county, Tenn., held a meeting and unanimously nominated the Hon. John Bell as a candidate for Congress in the Nashville district to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Peyton. The Hon. Washington Barrow, who was announced as a Whig candidate immediately after Dr. Peyton's death publishes a letter in the Nashville Whig, in which he announces that he has satisfactory evidence of Mr. Bell's willingness to run, and states that himself and the three other Whig candidates have had an interview and determined to yield the track to Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell, at the last dates, was absent from home and had not heard of his nomination. His return to Congress will be hailed with joy by the whole Whig party of the country. Col. Barrow will go back at once into the editorial chair of the Nashville Banner, which he has conducted with ability and success.

☞The annual message of Governor McDOWELL of Virginia takes strong ground in favor of Education and Internal Improvements. He does not notice the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but urges the construction of a Railroad between Richmond and the Ohio River.

THE COMMERCE OF THE CANAL.

The tables we publish to-day, show at one view, the movement of trade East and West for the years ending November 30th, '44 and '45.—For the latter year they are constructed to show the monthly movement of leading articles, and are worth preserving, as a comparison with the statements we will publish each month the present (fiscal) year, will enable every one to see the increase or decrease to that particular period.

In reviewing the flow of Trade upon this great Artery of the State, it is not to be concealed that these Tables afford grounds for serious alarm.—Heretofore the Main Line of Pennsylvania has been regarded as the shortest and cheapest route between the Northern seaboard and the valley of the Ohio; especially has this been the case in the eastern part of the State, and Philadelphia has thought herself secure in the possession of its lucrative trade, so long as no parallel rival route offered easier means of transitu between the West and East. According to the Tonnage there is an increase of the trade moving eastward of 13,000,000 lbs. An inspection of the Table will show that there has been a falling off in all the leading Western staples, with the exception of Beef and Pork, (the amount of which is insignificant,) Feathers, Wool, Leaf Tobacco, Whiskey, and Ashes.

It might be considered that if, in the aggregate, there was no decrease, the route was at least holding its own. But when it is remembered that the product of Flour, Beef and Pork, Cheese and Butter, Lard and Tallow, Bacon, Cotton, Hemp, &c., is increasing at a very large per centage annually, and yet the route is actually losing on these articles, the inference is plain. Now we predicted the result of this year's business before it had fully commenced, and when we saw the pertinacity with which the Commissioners persisted in imposing onerous tolls and burdensome regulations upon the traffic, we gave it up as a settled case. The result has fully borne us out.—Philadelphia may flatter herself that she controls the trade of the West, but if figures do not lie, she is losing what she hertofore possessed.

Long previous to the opening of the Canal in the Spring, we earnestly pressed upon the Commissioners the absolute necessity of both reducing the Tolls upon the through freight, and also publishing the scale which was to govern the operations of the year, at the earliest possible moment. A trifling reduction was made, so trifling as to do no manner of good, and the publication was delayed until a large amount of Produce which might have been influenced by it, had taken the Southern route. Will this suicidal policy be pursued for next season? If our Commissioners are not absolutely stupid we cannot but expect that they will now, at least, answer public opinion by making a general reduction of not less than 25 per cent—33 per cent. would be infinitely better. We expect—and the public expects—something from the new President of the Board and the new member, that could not be hoped for, as it was last year constituted. We have reason to believe an enlightened policy will be pursued which will show the men equal to their position, and we shall be disappointed if we are deceived.

Respecting the movement westward, the enormous decrease on the item of Dry Goods, is an argument no one can answer. Even in the items which show an increase, no one can pretend that they keep pace with the annual increase of consumption in the valley of the Ohio. Where then are we to look for an explanation? Nothing could be more easily found. The cause is the diversion made by the Erie Canal, and the Erie Extension and Miami Canals. Is it not a notorious and undeniable fact, that Philadelphia merchants, to preserve their customers, were obliged to pay the freight on their purchases to New York that they might be forwarded *via* the routes mentioned?—Had the arguments urged upon the Canal Commissioners by the Boards of Trade in this City and Philadelphia, been listened to, and their advice acted upon, there would have been nothing of all this.

We might go into particulars, and we could point out districts where thousands of tons of Western Produce could have been drawn to this route had a common sense policy been pursued.—We could name one where 30,000 bbls of Flour lay for a choice of routes, and finally went South; another where thousands of bbls. of Pork, Beef, Lard, &c., waited for a decision in the charges here, and then followed the Flour, &c., &c. It is not necessary. If this year's business on the Canal at Pittsburgh is not evidence enough, we despair of ever having any sufficiently potent to enforce conviction upon the subject. It is sheer folly to suppose from the operations on the new routes from the Lake to the Ohio, the past season, that they cannot do better. The business of 1846 will forever silence this plea for high tolls upon the Main Line of Pennsylvania. Let the policy of New York be followed. Early in 1845 her talented and sharp sighted Commissioners published a very low scale of Tolls on the Erie Canal, to govern the operations of the coming year. Happily for Pittsburgh, her Commercial and Manufacturing interests now depend in but a limited degree upon the Canal.

☞COAL is selling from the yards in Cincinnati at *thirty cents* per bushell, This enormous advance was caused by the very limited supply received there this fall. Wood was also advancing in proportion, being $3 50 a 4 00 per cord delivered. It must operate with great hardship on the poor, and we ardently hope there will yet be a break up in the present weather, sufficient at least to get a supply down there. We apprehend, however, that even with a rise, but a limited quantity could be sent down from this quarter. The demand here is very great. Most of the Coal Merchants in the neighborhood have contracts to fill, and as every branch of manufactures is in full tide of operation the consumption is very large. The weather set in cold so suddenly, that a great number of the families in both cities had not time to lay in supplies. Prices are high for the season—in Pittsburgh 5 to 6c per bushel and in Allegheny city 6 to 7 c. A large proportion of the Coal consumed in the latter city is brought from Saw-Mill Run, but now that the River is difficult to cross, the usual supply from that quarter is quite cut off at present. Another difficulty is in crossing the Monongahela. The Bridge is not near finished, and the passage by the ferries is a good deal obstructed.

Should the present weather hold for a few weeks and then break, there would probably be a good supply of Coal accumulated on the bank from Sligo down, which, if there were boats ready, might be shipped. All that can be said at present is, that further exports of Coal this winter are doubtful.

No arrivals or departures yesterday—consequently we have no River report. There is a gorge of Ice just above Liverpool, and another eight miles below Wheeling at Cate's Rock. The Susquehanna, New England, Wisconsin, and West Point, are between this and Wheeling. The Pilot is at Wheeling, and the New Hampshire near Cate's Rock entirely surrounded by Ice She lays about 100 yards from the Virginia shore, and when reported at Wheeling, was crowded with passengers. She left this port for New Orleans.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY DEC. 2, 1845.

In *Senate*—The Florida Senators were classified. Mr. Levy was placed in the class whose terms expire in 1851, and Mr. Westcott, in the class whose terms expire in 1849.

Agreeably to notice given on Monday Mr. Crittenden introduced the following bills, which were read and ordered to a second reading:

A bill for the purchase by the United States of the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; and a bill for the improvement of navigation of the rivers Ohio, Mississippi and Arkansas.

The Message having been received and read, resolutions to print were ordered, when the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr Cobb moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That Benjamin B. French be and he is hereby appointed Clerk of this House for the 29th Congress.

The resolution was read and agreed to unanimously.

And so Benjamin B. French, Esq., is appointed Clerk to the House of Representatives for the 29th Congress.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, on leave being granted, presented a petition asserting our claim to the whole of Oregon, and asking Congress to establish a territorial government in that country, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Bayly of Va. then moved that the House proceed to the election of printer. Mr. Garrett Davis moved to amend the resolution, by substituting the appointment of a committee to give out the printing to the lowest bidder. On this resolution Mr. Davis made a speech, showing the great saving to the government thereby. He was replied to by Mr. Bayly at some length. Mr. Davis rejoined, but was interrupted by the arrival of the Annual Message of the President, which was read, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the usual number ordered to be printed. Mr. Davis then resumed his remarks, but gave way on a motion to adjourn.

The Union editors will undoubtedly be elected printers.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

We learn from the Ohio State Journal of Dec. 1st that both Houses of the Ohio Legislature met between 11 and 12 o'clock on that day, to organize for the transaction of the business with which they have been entrusted by the people of the State. Judge Chaney, member of the Senate from Fairfield, was the only absentee. Mr. Kelley, of Franklin, called the Senate to order, and the members were duly sworn in by A. Patton, Esq. The following gentlemen were then, after some preliminary proceedings, elected permanent officers of the present session: For Speaker the vote stood: Seabury Ford, of Geauga, 20; Oliver Jones, of Hamilton, 12; Blanks, 2. For Clerk: Oviatt Cole, of Medina, 22; Blanks, 10. For Sergeant-at-Arms; Wm. M. Patterson, of Hancock, 20; Blanks 13. The organization of the Senate was thus completed.

The House was called to order by Mr. COWEN of Belmont. The oath was administered to the members by Judge SWAN. The House proceeded to elect officers for the present session: For Speaker, ELIAS F. DRAKE, of Greene, received 41; FERGUS ANDERSON, of Butler, 29; Blank, 1.

The House completed its organization by the election of A. H. LEWIS, of Portage, as Clerk, and Thomas Bradshaw, of Belmont, as Sergeant-at-Arms.

The officers of both branches are men of sterling merit and will faithfully devote themselves to the duties before them. Neat and pertinent addresses were delivered by the Speakers on taking the elevated station to which they had been called by their compeers.

From the New Hampshire Statesman.

Sanctified Conjugal and Maternal Love.

MR. EDITOR:—Many of your readers may be aware that Rev. Mr. JUDSON, Baptist Missionary in Siam, arrived in this country a few weeks ago. He is one of the oldest American Missionaries now in the field, having labored there nearly thirty-five years. His wife became very feeble, and, on account of her health, they sailed from Burmah for this country last April, with three of their children, leaving three others behind, in the care of the Mission Family, the youngest only three and a half months old. When near the Isle of France, Mrs. Judson's health appeared so much improved that it was decided her husband should return to Burmah and leave her to complete her voyage with her three children to this country. The lines below were written by Mrs. Judson, on board the ship at that time, addressed to her husband. Subsequently she grew worse, and died at St. Helena, where she was buried; and Mr. Judson came to America with the children, a different course and under very different circumstances from those anticipated in the lines.

E. W.

THE PARTING.

"WE part on this green islet, love,
Thou for the Eastern main—
I for the setting sun, love—
O, when to meet again!

My heart is sad for thee, love,
For lone thy way will be;
And oft thy tears will fall, love,
For thy children and for me.

The music of thy daughter's voice*
Thou'lt miss for many a year,
And the merry shout of thine elder boys†
Thou'lt list in vain to hear.

When we knelt to see our Henry die,
And heard his last faint moan,
Each wiped the tear from other's eye,—
Now each must weep alone.

My tears fall fast for thee, love,
How can I say farewell!
But go! thy God be with thee, love,
Thy heart's deep grief to quell.

Yet my spirit clings to thine, love,
Thy soul remains with me,
And oft we'll hold communion sweet
O'er the dark and distant sea.

And who can paint our mutual joy,
When, all our wanderings o'er,
We both shall clasp our infants three,‡
At home, on Burmah's shore.

But higher still shall our raptures glow,
On yon celestial plain,
When the loved and the parted here below
Shall meet, ne'er to part again.

Then gird thine armor on, love,
Nor faint thou by the way,
Till the Boodh shall fall, and Burmah's sons
Shall own Messiah's sway.

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*Abby Ann. †Adoniram and Elnathan. Henry, Charles and Edward.

MOVEMENT OF TRADE EASTWARD ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL, FROM PITTSBURGH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1845.

	Flour. bbls.	Seeds bu.	Beef & Pork. bbls.	Bacon. lbs.	Cheese & Butter. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Feathers. lbs.	Wool. lbs.	Cotton. lbs.	Hemp. lbs.
December,	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March,	7,843	432	1,075	2,982,023	2,589	17,021	694,961	45,219	33,505	148,578	162,315
April,	13,711	315	803	5,700,087	3,576	15,197	802,752	75,052	32,717	334,041	178,279
May,	14,898	25	676	3,363,547	27,229	—	326,195	65,439	63,197	115,481	122,421
June,	2,039	—	67	586,687	141,594	—	16,039	45,221	505,266	74,069	49,937
July,	1,019	1,012	35	1,087,278	107,733	3,531	12,875	82,848	1,002,891	17,013	86,837
August,	1,739	207	5	679,212	136,077	18,029	9,726	50,931	1,144,479	192,679	85,840
September,	5,436	418	55	710,726	226,722	142,133	139	86,842	436,872	43,338	33,424
October,	14,952	584	123	42,216	328,424	231,315	219,623	250,831	485,943	22,690	127,425
November,	20,396	159	1,736	3,562	152,806	24,354	154,403	70,525	58,682	17,152	18,965
Total in 1845,	82,092	3,152	4,575	15,155,344	1,126,750	422,583	2,236,703	773,908	3,763,570	965,041	865,444
" 1844,	100,454		363	19,105,805	1,645,472			584,279	3,166,969	1,125,746	881,961
Increase,			4,212					189,629	596,601		
Decrease,	18,352			390,461	518,722					160,705	16,517

	Tobacco. lbs.	Leather. lbs.	Hides. lbs.	Furs. lbs.	Groceries. lbs.	Mdse. lbs.	Drugs. lbs.	Rags. lbs.
December,	—	—	600	—	31,150	9,110	—	—
March,	1,826,587	10,305	17,876	4,243	280,970	14,214	3,098	84,069
April,	1,924,410	7,100	23,552	12,870	210,572	27,532	2,200	30,336
May,	3,660,952	21,395	9,859	10,746	79,902	40,013	—	24,044
June,	2,115,161	12,864	2,000	21,237	55,414	21,929	—	24,147
July,	3,382,253	4,832	8,467	10,441	87,858	20,405	1,100	9,358
August,	3,365,679	10,068	13,143	665	57,173	22,440	6,077	64,299
September,	3,282,893	17,877	16,416	—	58,262	28,248	517	71,540
October,	3,253,277	12,069	18,328	—	96,390	24,566	1,425	67,372
November,	204,401	7,873	7,340	30,464	105,781	15,678	1,594	32,372
Total in 1845,	24,015,613	104,383	117,571	91,066	1,063,472	224,135	16,004	417,537
" 1844,	17,303,415	69,791	492,684	103,007	1,379,780	324,318	80,634	669,742
Increase,	6,712,198	34,592						
Decrease,			375,113	11,941	316,308	100,183	64,630	252,205

	Ir & Nails. lbs.	Hardware. lbs.	Ag. Prod. lbs.	Whiskey. galls.	Pig & Castings. lbs.	Coffee. lbs.	W. Glass. bxs.	Ashes. lbs.	L. Oil. galls.	Bones &c. lbs.	Furniture. lbs.	Sundries. lbs.	Coal. tons.
December,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	1,000	6,524	724
March,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,162	27,162	28,807	9,450	—
April,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,905	23,636	58,299	81,022	—
May,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,800	24,974	71,637	95
June,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,168	3,885	26,718	90,045	233
July,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,161	37,080	24,276	44,574	323
August,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,975	45,268	17,245	61,735	50
September,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	349	1,308	26,496	163,758	947
October,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,004	1,400	37,675	285,669	540
November,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	497	19,216	45,444	193,012	48
Total in 1845,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31,551	161,755	290,936	1,007,366	2,311
" 1844,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38,319		250,744	597,539	350
Increase,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			40,192	409,827	1,961
Decrease,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,768				

In 1844 Tallow and Lard were classed together—this year the decrease in the aggregate of the two articles is 5,783 lbs. No separate account was kept in 1844 of Bones and Horns nor of Seeds.

The periods at which the Canal opened for a series of years, were as follows:—

1838	March 27th.	1842	March 7th.
1839	" 26th.	1843	May 7th.
1840	" 16th.	1844	March 14th.
1841	" 27th.	1845	" 10th.

MOVEMENT OF TRADE WESTWARD ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL, TO PITTSBURGH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30th, 1845.

	Dry Goods. lbs.	Hardware. lbs.	Chinaware. lbs.	Muslin. lbs.	Groceries. lbs.	Drugs. lbs.	Coffee. lbs.	Tobacco, man. lbs.
December,	27,144	24,293	3,286	8,480	17,417	12,196	6,170	—
March,	2,277,255	859,791	341,000	142,952	242,776	86,051	168,096	53,614
April,	4,642,401	2,168,066	999,788	1,110,761	983,093	230,189	1,088,970	224,234
May,	1,723,699	1,377,570	734,268	1,595,978	746,407	154,429	1,668,195	120,129
June,	694,837	542,151	161,289	368,172	391,674	82,483	513,863	98,213
July,	736,618	519,170	139,663	392,700	234,798	26,106	258,413	107,197
August,	1,795,416	981,591	201,262	473,821	396,521	65,769	517,582	167,011
September,	3,009,732	1,447,440	697,660	516,594	634,829	78,392	1,527,812	176,125
October,	1,965,539	1,454,953	619,168	447,434	740,220	64,308	1,609,712	146,995
November,	919,414	1,206,374	618,869	324,747	720,725	49,822	2,173,458	129,232
Total in 1845	17,792,055	10,581,399	4,625,248	5,381,639	5,118,460	848,745	9,532,271	1,222,750
" 1844	24,133,173	8,417,359	4,565,005	5,625,146	5,108,266	1,721,778	9,092,807	763,465
Increase,		2,164,040	60,243		10,194		439,464	459,285
Decrease,	6,341,118			243,507		873,033		

	Liquors, foreign. galls.	Leather. lbs.	Hemp. lbs.	Blooms. lbs.	Pigmetal. lbs.	Paints. lbs.	Tin. lbs.	Glass ware. lbs.
December,	113	—	—	428,700	131,500	—	—	—
March,	241	8,375	—	734,100	321,353	6,000	361	4,161
April,	7,208	66,803	—	2,548,324	121,074	57,138	84,073	10,169
May,	3,653	34,901	15,946	2,837,483	426,925	99,813	44,607	4,830
June,	2,824	23,440	129,105	1,783,866	922,257	36,228	116,447	8,714
July,	1,723	4,470	—	1,190,605	1,081,362	28,269	68,616	6,167
August,	5,318	99,934	2,763	960,326	911,239	107,190	148,711	36,466
September,	743	73,998	1,372	1,310,627	946,801	107,285	49,549	2,127
October,	4,708	97,764	12,392	1,429,713	1,366,058	53,002	299,892	3,418
November,	2,155	68,247	83,794	2,108,038	1,146,169	30,577	201,810	19,546
Total in 1845	28,786	478,926	244,372	15,332,782	7,374,738	525,502	1,014,066	95,598
" 1844	37,337	415,775	388,669	18,824,166	5,094,722			57,988
Increase,		63,151			2,280,016			37,610
Decrease,	8,551		144,297	3,491,384				

	Salt. bush.	Fish. bbls.	Oil. galls.	Tar & Rosin.	Marble. lbs.	Iron & Nails. lbs.	[illegible] lbs.	Copper. lbs.
December,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	706,064	—	—
March,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	257,461	1,374	50,154
April,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	594,423	94,324	33,084
May,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	717,087	127,414	25,448
June,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	340,629	163,789	3,950
July,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	375,342	172,625	—
August,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	484,573	200,866	11,766
September,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	512,703	180,217	10,266
October,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	436,691	138,885	1,450
November,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	496,821	3,215	80,569
Total in 1845	190,265	17,240	42,014	451,645	374,642	5,378,794	1,084,709	251,687
" 1844	206,475	8,506	33,610	240,286	391,410	3,583,235		
Increase,		8,734	8,404	211,359		1,795,559		
Decrease,	16,210				16,768			

In 1844, Paints and Dye Stuffs were classed with Drugs—the decrease in 1845 in the aggregate of the two articles is 47,531 lbs. Copper and Tin were also in one item in 1844—the increase in 1845 is 464,414 lbs. No separate account of German Clay was kept last year.

The Tables exhibit the movement of the leading articles. We append the aggregates of some minor items:—

Exports.

Oil Cake, lbs	46,630	White Lead in oil lbs	60,159
Deer & Buff skins	641,477	Cordage	72,777
Earthenware	20,967	Not enumerated	625,057
Paper	26,342		

Imports.

Barley bush	1,872	Cordage	25,776
Rye	2,971	Not enumerated lbs	708,641
Bran	2,828	Anvils	302,843
Corn	915	Coal tons	35¼
Oats	24,137	Cinders lbs	5,150
Potatoes	2,826	Spanish Whiting	485,006
Wheat	1,267	Steel	13,369
Hay tons	18¾	Cheese	11,918
Seeds bush	748	Oysters	90,882
Mahogany lbs	16,092	Brick M	1,230
Posts & Rails No	4,789	French Burrs lbs	140,487
Staves	159,090	Mill Stones	38,660
Boards ft	612,932	Roofing Slate	254,800
Alum lbs	16,537	Stone perch	1,371
Copperas	15,131	Paper lbs	207,591
White Lead	6,128	Rags	7,167
Earthenware	22,987		

The items of Grain, and Produce generally, show how little we receive from the country lying along the canal. In fact there is very little that enters into consumption contributed by it, except Blooms, Pig Metal, Salt, and a few other articles.

Tolls for the Fiscal Year.

Owing to an alteration in the manner of granting clearances this year, it is impossible to institute any comparison with former years, and the increase or decrease of business at this Office can only be shown by a comparison of the Aggregates and Tonnage. The present 'drawback' system is complicated and troublesome, and should be abolished.

December	$217.80	July	$8,706.13
March	11,883.26	August	8,464.95
April	17,941.45	September	8,089.43
May	15,013.41	October	11,851.97
June	6,143.41	November	9,656.43
Total			$98,270.43

Number of Boats cleared and miles traveled by Passengers.

	Boats 1844.	Boats 1845.	Miles traveled 1844.	Miles traveled 1845.
December	30	53	—	24,605
March	234	232	54,015	9,360
April	478	426	213,621	67,258
May	398	401	183,740	216,915
June	328	319	158,263	203,668
July	298	318	123,198	134,544
August	318	323	105,561	157,815
September	306	372	136,794	122,756
October	361	366	130,772	181,327
November	266	317	61,428	267,457
	3,007	3,167	1,176,395	1,365,735
	Increase 160		Decrease 189,340	

'THE ROBERT MORRIS.'

A new and splendid steamer named after the venerable MORRIS, is now lying at the Wharf intended for a regular Packet between this city and St. Louis. She is 182 feet long on deck, 26 feet beam, 24 feet floor, and 6 feet 2 inches hold. With her guards she is just large enough to fill the Locks at Louisville. Her model is quite rakish and sharp looking, and pleases our fancy no little. Hull from the ship-yard of S WALKER. Two engines—four boilers, each 24 feet long and 38 inches diameter; cylinders 16 diameter and 8 feet stroke. Wheels 25 feet diameter, and 10½ feet bucket. Robinson & Minis, builders. The cabins by MASON & MILLINGER, which are high, roomy and have quite an air of comfort about them, display a great deal of work, and are very handsomely furnished by NOBLE, Upholster, in his best style, the state rooms with spring beds, &c. Her arrangements are certainly very convenient, above and below. Guards run around the hurricane, as well as around the boiler deck. Painters, PHILIPS.' She will be commanded by Captain H. CAMPBELL, a true gentleman and we wish him all sorts of success with his new boat. The Morris will carry 400 tons freight, and leaves with the first rise for New Orleans.

From the Independence Express Nov. 17th.

Overland Mail from Oregon—Arrival of Dr. White, direct from Oregon—unprecedented despatch—Through in ninety Days!!

We had the pleasure on Saturday evening last, of taking by the hand our old friend, Dr. ELIJAH WHITE, Sub Agent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon, who had just arrived, with a party of only *three* men; Messrs CHAPMAN, BROWN, and SAXTON, all claiming to be citizens of Willamette—two of whom, Oras Brown and Charles Saxton, had accompanied him some time previously, on an interesting and important exploring expedition, the results of which will soon come before the public, officially.

They left the beach of the Pacific on the 30th of July, some forty miles from the Umqua river, and arrived in the Colony about the 10th of August. They found the Legislature in session at Oregon City, and Dr. White being officially requested to bear a memorial and petition emanating from that body and signed unanimously by them—also by the Judge of the Territory and Executive Committee—to the Congress of the United States, left on the 6th. They arrived at Fort Vancover on the 17th, the Dalles of the Columbia on the 20th, and on the 23d proceeded on their journey.

At the first camp, Major Moses Harris, *alias* "Black Harris," his pilot and his dependence, as interpreter for the Sioux and Pawnee Indians in passing through their country, without any difference or explanation, withdrew from the party and returned to the valley. Surprised, but nothing intimidated, they moved forward. They met the Wal'a valla Indians, so much excited the spring before, by reason of the violent and treacherous death of Elijah Heading, an educated young Chief of distinction, killed by a white man in California—and were handsomely saluted and most cordially received—the excitement having entirely subsided. Corn, potatoes, peas, camas and cherries, were brought forward for the consumption of the party, and their plantations, with those of the Keyuse, speak well for their advancement in agriculture and civilization. Not many of the Wallawallas cultivate; they generally subsist on fish. But the Keyuse and Nezperces, or Scheptans, under the auspices of Dr. Whitman and lady, and Rev. H. H. Spaulding and lady, are represented as having made most commendable advancement in agriculture, science, arts, morals, and religion—many of the latter reading their own language fluently and writing well, and in the regularity of their family devotions, and observance of the Sabbath, it is believed few equal them.

On the first of September, they met at Burnt river, Captain Barlow, Knighton and McDonald's, companies of emigrants—the three companies comprising some eight hundred persons, with eighty-seven wagons, within some three hundred and fifty miles of their destination, all in good health and fine spirits, representing the difficulties of the route as nothing in comparison with what they had expected. While the Docter was giving them an intellectual treat, to which all listened with indiscribable interest, some of the ladies prepared a rich repast for him and his little party: coffee, sugar, bread, biscuit, butter-milk and honey, with bacon, rice and several kinds of dried fruits, were nicely spread out; they ate and drank, talked and mutually cheered each other, and parted in the happiest mood. At different points, for a distance of a hundred and thirty miles they met others—each party soliciting, they all received a lecture on Oregon. The last party, called the St. Joseph company, were met on Snake river, camped disadvantageously, being some two and a half miles from wood or water on the sandy desert; but they found them in the best spirits, and after advising them at some length on Oregon, the party was invited to dinner, and sat down to a table in the tent of Rev. M. Fisher, a Baptist clergyman, spread with a white cloth, and partook of tea, light bread, crackers, maple molasses, dried beef and butter, all prepared in the neatest manner. This company were mostly New England people, had emigrated to Iowa and from thence to Oregon, and carried their virtues and intelligence over the mountains with them. All much happier and better for the interview, the party took their leave of this interesting group of venerable sires, aged matrons and smiling youth, and passed on to Fort Hall, where they arrived on the 19th of September, and met a cordial reception from Capt. Grant. On the 23d they passed the romantic and interesting Soda Springs where all drank freely.

On the 27th, met Dr. Joseph Burk, Botanist and Mineralogist, sent out by the English government to make collections, and return in seven years from the time of his departure—dined with him, found him an intelligent, unassuming gentleman. The party passed *the divide* on the 4th of October, all walking over it, and on striking the Sweet Water, all drank, not a little pleased to behold the water once more running into the Atlantic. On the 13th of October, came in sight of a large Sioux village of some 300 lodges, and containing 2,000 souls—went immediately to it—were met by several Chiefs, and the party conducted by them to the Soldier's lodge, where they feasted on the choicest buffalo meat. Dr. White exchanged a horse with a Chief, at the Indian's request, and left, after tarrying two hours, the party being as much pleased with their reception as the Indians appeared to be in entertaining them. They encamped three miles below the village, horses unmolested and nothing missed. Next day met Smoke, a notable Chief, and 200 Indians with him, moving up to the large village which they had passed—exchanged the usual salutations of the day, and all went off most agreeably. On the 15th reached Fort Laramie, where the party were hospitably entertained at Fort Hall, by Mr. Papin. Left on the 16th, having purchased a sufficient supply of dried buffalo meat and flour with groceries, to last to Independence, intending to accomplish the journey with all possible expedition and not stop to kill game. On the 17th met eight or nine ox teams, heavily loaded with goods for trading with the Indians, in charge of Captain Finch, who had a trading post seven miles below Fort Larimie, on the Platte. On the 18th met Mr. Spane, had also several teams loaded with goods for trading with the Sioux; he had buried his partner the day previous, having died of a nervous fever. On the 29th met two men on an express from the American Fur Company at St. Louis.—They told the Doctor he would probably meet the the Pawnee Indians before leaving the Platte, and if he did they would rob him and his party.

On the 31st, at about 11 o'clock, the Doctor riding in front of the party to keep a lookout for the Pawnees, discovered a large smoke ahead, halted, adjusted the pack animals, and then went cautiously on again; proceeded a few miles, when a horse was discovered three or four miles ahead, tied, and apparently uneasy. The party were now convinced that the Pawnees were not far off; halted again, and each man examined his fire-arms. The Doctor proposed to leave the road and go into the hills, and to keep on traveling all night to avoid coming in contact with Indians, whose character was that of *highway robbers*. They did so, and proceeded four or five miles in the direction of the hills, when three Indians were seen in front of them advancing; the party went on a short distance, and twelve or fifteen came up to them.—The Doctor made signs to them to keep away, and that he was in great haste to go on, but they came up; when the Doctor stopped, requested Saxton to get off his horse and open a pack, get some tobacco and give them; he did so, and gave them all there was; mounted his horse again, when one of the pack horses took fright at the Indians, and ran with great violence, but was at last caught by Chapman and Saxton, the pack adjusted by them, ready to go on again. But the Indian, who had been very impudent and saucy, now came to Chapman and asked him for powder; he refused to give him any, when the rascally Indian cocked his gun. At the suggestion of the Doctor, Chapman gave him some powder and he went off; but while the Doctor was talking to Chapman, six or seven had surrounded him, and two had his horse by the bridle, when he asked Brown to come to him. Brown did so, presented his pistol at one of them, and the Doctor motioning to them at the same time with his *six shooter* in his hand, to be off, they left, and the party collected their animals and started on again towards the hills, when a large Pawnee village of some three hundred lodges, appeared in sight several miles from the road.

As the Indians left the party, they fired three times at them, and the shot fell thickly around Brown—the Indians going towards the village, and the party from it, over the hills. When out of sight of the Indians and the village, the party again halted, filled their powder horns, and took a good quantity of balls in their pouches, and went on again; but they had scarcely started, when two Indians were seen coming from towards the village over the hills; soon another appeared in sight, each coming from different directions, and in ten minutes from the time the first two appeared in sight, the party were completely surrounded by two or three hundred men armed with rifles, muskets, bow and arrows, tomahawks and war-clubs, while the air resounded with the awful war whoop, as they still continued to dash upon them on their fleet horses. Seeing that four could do nothing by firing on such numbers, the Doctor told the party not to fire, while the Indians were in great confusion among themselves. The first who came, talked loud and boisterous, and began to catch the pack horses, when it was proposed to go with them to the village.

In the mean time, all was confusion, some snatching a rifle from one, while another caught a blanket from another, and run off. Saxton first got under way, following his pack horse, having many valuable papers, and surrounded by some twenty Indians; they soon stripped him of his powder-horn and his horse and saddle, and put him bare back, while a *brave*, with a huge battle axe, led his horse by the bridle. Brown followed Saxton in a similar manner, passed him, and was the first to grace their fiendish triumph as they entered their village in full gallop. The Doctor was next suffered to start towards the village, but not until they had torn his coat into pieces, and stripped him of his vest. One Indian then struck him a hard blow with his bow on the right cheek; another hit him two blows on the top of the head with a war club which nearly deprived him of his senses. With nothing left but his flannel shirt and pantaloons, he passed Saxton soon after Brown, with a *brave* leading his horse, and a Chief riding behind him, embracing him in his arms. Chapman followed immediately after Brown; they struck him several times as he was riding; he was hurried along and taken into the village. The Doctor was last on the ground, and was conducted into the lodge of a Chief but not permitted to converse with any of his party; the rest of the men were conducted to separate lodges and treated in a similar manner.

The party were fed several times during the evening on boiled corn, at different lodges, accompanied by an Indian, but were not permitted to be together, except about ten minutes at a time. The first impression made upon the Doctor and all the party, on entering the lodges was, that the Chiefs would cause most of the property to be given back, but before morning all were convinced to the contrary, by having their packs opened and pillaged of every thing of value; not even letters to people in the States were omitted. A little after sunrise they told them to be off, pointing over the hills where they were taken prisoners.

In the lodge where Saxton stopped during the night, while Brown was with him a few moments, an old Chief came in with a large package of papers, evidently robbed from some individual, but he would not suffer him to read any of them except the wrapper, which was of the kind of paper used for envelops in the War Department, and directed on the envelop "*Tongweonga*, Chief of the Otto nation." The Indian then opened the package and took out a passport from the United States, and a large paper having ten or twelve seals on it, opposite of which were many signatures, a large paper resembling a deed, and a French passport; he then folded them all up, after pointing to the coat of arms on each, but would not suffer them to be investigated; putting them all into the envelope, laid them under his thigh, gave a contemptuous laugh, and soon left the lodge. The party traveled till one o'clock at night without a drop of water, on the day they left the village on the open prairie, taking as their guide the north star, and going in an easterly direction. The Doctor was very much indisposed, owing to the violent blows he had received. Soon after the party were out of sight of the village, the smoke behind told them that their enemies had fired the prairie, and all that day the wind drove the fire hard upon the party, and at night the flames of the tall grass were seen behind them, mingling with the horizon, giving it the appearance of an ocean of fire. One of the party kept watch while the others slept, or rather dosed. Next morning, taking a bite of raw corn, they continued their course north-east; the party and poor animals suffering extreme want of water. About ten o'clock they found a stagnant pool, where all the party were once more sensible of the watchful care of divine providence. They continued on in the same direction till three o'clock, when the party struck a deep ravine and began to follow it, but they had only proceeded a short distance when the Doctor discovered two Indians far in the distance, to the south-east; the party stopped, concealed themselves in the ravine; Brown crept to the bank to watch their movements; the Indians advanced a little, then also stopped. The Doctor then prepared to retreat and change the course of travel, and the party readily complied with his suggestion, went up the ravine some distance, took a southerly direction, and traveled some six miles, when they struck a small creek, kept their course still towards the south, and just at dark struck the *Oregon Road*, to the great joy of all the party. They encamped that night at 12 o'clock on the Republican Fork, again eating raw corn for supper.

On the 3d of November they considered themselves nearly out of reach of the Pawnees, being fifty miles from their village. They arrived at the bank of the Big Blue on the evening of the 7th, when, on entering the tall forest trees, by the light of the moon, a large flock of turkies were heard among the branches. All were excited with pleasing anticipations of once more tasting something palatable, as the corn, in whatever state it was taken, for several days had soured on the stomachs of the men, and they ate it only to keep from starving. The next morning Brown's well directed rifle brought a fat turkey to the ground.

On the evening of the 13th, they ate the first meal in the house of Mr. Charles Fish, quickly prepared by his lady, residing among the Shawnee Indians, thirty miles from the United States line.

The Doctor left the Willamette colony in a very flourishing state, and is of opinion that Oregon, at no distant day, will rival many of the Atlantic States in agriculture, science, and the arts. In this opinion all the party concur, and they intend to return again in the spring.

A daily computation makes the distance from Oregon city to Fort Hall 800 miles.
From Fort Hall to Green river 195 "
From Green river to Fort Laramie 400 "
From Fort Laramie to Independence 630 "
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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

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PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 9, 1845.

The Message--Oregon--The Tariff.

The newspaper press, of course, finds a fruitful subject of comment in the President's Message. The items almost wholly dwelt upon are Oregon and the Tariff. These, in their importance, swallow up all the others. The *acts* of the President in relation to the Oregon question meet with general approval. Having offered to compromise with Great Britain on the 49th degree, and the proposition having been rather uncourteously rejected, no one wishes him to renew the offer, or to make any other. If Great Britain wishes to compromise the matter, it is her place now to make a proposition. But of the *language* of the President on this question, much just complaint is made. Its undignified gasconade illy becomes the President of a great nation. The New York Tribune, a paper most strenuously opposed to war, thus remarks of the Oregon portion of the Message:

"We are agreeably disappointed in the revelations of the Message respecting Oregon. It appears that in defiance of the fire-eaters' demonstrations that *all* Oregon is indisputably ours, and must be maintained by the sword if necessary, the President has officially *renewed* our old offer to divide Oregon with Great Britain on the parallel of 49° from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, withdrawing only a former offer of the free navigation of the Columbia, (right enough,) and insisting on the South end of Vancouver's Island, (which is trifling and unwise.) Great Britain has again rejected this offer, and it was thereupon very properly withdrawn. So far, excepting the immaterial claim to a piece of Vancouver's Island, he has done just as we heartily approve; and we make no objection to his recommendations of a line of posts to Oregon, territorial jurisdiction over our people there, and a Mail thither.

But while we approve of what Mr. Polk appears to have *done*, there is much in what he *says* that is calculated to give needless offence to Foreign Nations, and prevent a peaceful settlement of our differences. All the gas of the Message about "the balance of power' on this Continent" and our resistance to farther European conquest and colonization, is the paltriest fishing for thoughtless huzzas, worthy rather of a candidate for constable than a President of the United States."

There does not seem to be much apprehension of war felt in any quarter. Stocks in the East have not been affected by the Message, and the insurance offices take risks on ships for the Pacific as freely as ever. A war with a great Christian nation, with whom we ought to live in peace, seems so preposterous and wholly wrong, that men cannot bring their minds seriously to anticipate such a result. There are many modes by which the question can be settled, if there is a sincere desire to do so on the part of both nations.

The *National Intelligencer*, which at the first blush apprehended war from the tone of the Message, on second thought thinks that the President does not expect war, and that the question will yet be amicably settled. Its convictions favorable to the continuance of peace were much strengthened by the following article, which it copies from the "*Constitution*," a paper in politics a fast friend of the administration, and supposed to enjoy its confidence.

From the "Constitution" of December 5.

OREGON—THE EXECUTIVE.

"The tone of the Message in relation to the Oregon negotiation seems to meet with very general approval. While a few of our political opponents differ with the President in some of his conclusions, they all accord to him great ability and admirable temper in its discussion, and all evince a determination to stand by him in his assertion of our national rights to that territory. This unanimity of sentiment is gratifying far above and beyond any mere triumph of party. Differing upon questions of domestic policy, in a contest between our own and a foreign Government we are but one people—one and indivisible. The minor distinctions of party and opinion—of Democrat and Whig—are merged in the broad and comprehensive title of American, and all are animated by a common spirit, and determined to maintain the honor of the nation inviolate. The abruptness, to use no harsher term, with which the pacific and conciliatory proposition of our Government was treated by the British minister, and the negotiation thus broken off, has done much to obliterate all party asperities and distinctions, and effect this highly gratifying unanimity of sentiment. It is generally known that, simultaneous with his determination to make this proposition—the motives for which he explains in his message—the President selected a distinguished gentleman of this State, peculiarly qualified by his eminent abilities and great experience for the position, as Minister to England. Possessed of the views and intentions of the President, and pledged to sustain them, it would have been his duty to have urged and enforced on the British Ministry the proposition which the Executive had determined to submit to Mr. Pakenham. But the overture thus tendered with so many demonstrations of a peaceful and compromising disposition, was rudely rejected; and, although we shall not be surprised to find the hasty and indiscreet diplomacy of Mr. Pakenham disavowed by the British Government, yet we do not the less sustain and approve the firm but cautious temper of the Executive in recommending to Congress to terminate all joint occupation, and return, as soon as our treaty obligations will permit, to a position from which we may safely assert and maintain our exclusive rights. It will be during this momentous period of the year's notice that the British Government, with every assurance of our sincere disposition to maintain peace, will have an opportunity to take up the olive-branch so wantonly rejected by Mr. Pakenham, and engraft upon it their own terms, and give to the world their assurances of a like attachment to an elevated and enlightened statesmanship, which would substitute for the rude remedy of the sword a fair and equitable adjustment of our respective rights. This year of notice will be truly a year big with the destiny of the world."

The inference from this article, by the editors of the Intelligencer, is, "that our Government has proposed, and expects the British Government to agree, to transfer to London the negotiation concerning the Oregon boundary, which the instructions of the British Minister have not been large enough to enable him to settle here. This is the conclusion to which we are led by the light shed upon the subject by "The Constitution," and we communicate it with great satisfaction to our readers."

Mr. M'Lane will then manage the question on our behalf instead of Mr. Buchanan.

The *Tariff* policy of the President is, of course, condemned universally by the Whig press. But this is too extensive a subject to be discussed in a small space, and will attract the attention of Congress and the people for months to come. The gross frauds by which thousands of deluded persons were made to believe that the tariff was safe in Mr. Polk's hands, and that he was a "better tariff man than Mr. Clay," will be clearly revealed by the developements of the session—if any thing more is needed to the light shed on the subject by the Message and Mr. Walker's Report.

The Improvement of the Ohio River.

There is one feature in the discussion of the subject of improving Western Rivers which ought not to be overlooked; not only because it is unjust, but because it is calculated to impress a false—or in its result, which would be the same, —an erroneous view of the comparative importance of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. It is this—that the improvement of the former is of the most importance, and consequently should receive the first and greatest attention. We take exception to this view altogether, and that on National grounds exclusively. Our local position and interest is well known, and we avoid touching it at this time.

To understand *our* views clearly, it is necessary to look at the position in which the whole Union would be placed in case of a War with Great Britain, which now nearly threatens us. Suppose hostilities to have actually commenced: what would be the effect on the commerce of the country? Very clearly that it would be thrown into the interior. The entire Gulf of Mexico and the entire Atlantic Coast would swarm with the enemy's ships and steam vessels. The communication between the East and West and Southwest, now carried on by sea, would be completely cut off, or so deranged and dangerous as to become of no use. The same state of things would prevail in a great degree upon the Lakes. Thus nearly the whole commerce of the Union, except what might be carried on with foreign nations by Neutral vessels, would be precipitated upon the channels of communication between the East and West in the interior. The Ohio would necessarily become the highway, over which three-fourths of the commerce would travel. Who can estimate the tonnage necessary to convey the Cotton and Sugar of the South, and the Tobacco, Hemp, Pork, &c., of the West, which would be required to supply the East, from the shipping ports to this and other points at the head of the Ohio, from whence it could be sent forward? And also to carry the manufactures, &c. of the East, from hence Westward?

Were a War now suddenly to break out, such a quantity of freight would immediately rush into this channel, as to require far greater facilities for its transportation than all the tonnage now afloat in the West and all that could be built for months, could furnish. How inestimable would a free and unobstructed navigation of the Ohio, during the whole period of Summer, become in such a state of things as this. Without it the losses would be absolutely incalculable—with it the interior commerce of the country would go on, and the National strength be increased to bear the brunt of the contest on the Ocean and Lakes. What would New England do without the Cotton, Wool and Provisions of the Southern and Western portions of the Union? and where would the West procure the necessary articles of comfort for which it is now dependant on the East? and how could the exchange be made if this great highway could not be navigated by steamers of considerable burthen? All the minor channels would be choked and glutted with the mountains of Cotton, Sugar, Provisions, &c. They could make no impression upon them, and while the necessary means were being used to construct others, the manufactories of the East would be idle, the Planters become bankrupt, and the crops of the Western Farmer rot upon the ground.

The Nation vehemently assailed by a gigantic foe without, and paralysed within for want of adequate channels of inter-communication, would lose, from the latter cause alone, ten thousand times more than the entire improvement of the Ohio would cost. We choose to leave out of this view the consideration of facilities for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, and the enhanced cost of prosecuting hostilities on the extended scale a collision with England would instantly create, were the Ohio in the condition it often is during summer. Nor need we enlarge upon the topic we have presented. A war with France or any other first rate power would operate in the same way, to a less extent, upon our commerce on the seas, by throwing it upon the channels of trade in the interior. The reader can easily amplify the subject, and will need nothing more than his own reflections to produce conviction as to the National importance of the Ohio. The Mississippi is always navigable for steamers of heavy draught from the Gulf to the Mouth of the Ohio—the latter is not, and therefore we think it both right and expedient that the General Government should first and immediately construct permanent and effective improvements upon it.

—A sentence in President Polk's Message here occurs to us. In speaking of the Navy, he says:

"The occupation of the Balize below New Orleans by a hostile force would embarrass, if not stagnate, the whole export trade of the Mississippi, and affect the value of the agricultural products of the entire valley of that mighty river and its tributaries."

This is true. But suppose the outlets of the Mississippi open: are not vessels liable to seizure in the Gulf? The risk would be too great, and the communication between the two sections of the States must be kept up by adequate channels in the interior. Until it can be shown that such channels exist without the Ohio, we shall consider this sentence of the Message an incontrovertible argument in favor of its immediate improvement by the Government, and one that the most orthodox Loco cannot gainsay.

—In the same paragraph he speaks of the practicability of constructing Iron War steamers in the interior as a settled matter, and recommends that liberal appropriations should be made toward constructing a number more. In fact he recommends that building them in the interior should be as far as possible the settled policy of the Government. He unquestionably alludes to those constructed here in common with others, and with one or two exceptions it is the only point in the interior at which they have been built. Passing over for the present the encouraging hint here given to our artisans, we wish to be informed whether this policy so strongly commended, does not as a collateral, require such an improvement of the interior rivers as will allow the Iron vessels built, easily to be taken to that Coast which the President believes they will be so absolutely necessary to defend.

The recent liberal view of the subject expressed by Hon. John C. Calhoun at Memphis, is evidence that the party which in general has been opposed "on principle" to Internal improvements has changed ground. The force of public opinion is too great to be disregarded. Investigation and discussion has shown that national interest is so much involved in the highways of the West, as to require their improvement.

If the west is true to itself, and to the interests of the Union as a whole, the consummation of this desirable object will be speedily accomplished. The united sentiment elicited at the Memphis Convention, is not enough. The people along the Ohio should continue to press it upon Congress. If strenuous exertions are made, the present Session will not pass over without at least such legislation as is necessary to commence the work on a scale commensurate with its great importance.

Report of the Postmaster General.

From the Report of the Postmaster General, accompanying the President's Message, we have compiled the following facts for the information of our readers:—*Constitution.*

Extent in miles of post roads over which mails were transported on June 30, 1845,		143,844
Amount of transportation during the year ending do.		35,634,269
On horseback and in sulkeys,		11,225,631
By stages and coaches,		17,924,046
By steamboats and railroads,		6,484,592
Which cost	$2,905,504	
On horseback and in sulkeys,	548,482	
By stages and coaches,	1,476,079	
By railroad and steamboat	843,430	
For local and mail agents and messengers incidental to railroads and steamboats,	37,513	
Number of contractors employed by the Department 30th June, 1845,		3,277
Number of mail agents,		20
Number of messengers,		114
Number of local agents,		13
The amount in miles of transportation *exceeded* last year by		324,645
The cost was *less* by		$62,791
Number of post offices 30th June, 1845,	14,183	
Number of post offices established in preceding year,	352	
Number of post offices discontinued in preceding year,	269	
Number of post offices this day,	14,003	
Number of postmasters appointed during the year,	3,033	
On account of deaths or resignations,	1,897	
On account of change of site of post office,	17	
On account of removals,	753	
On account of commissions expired and not re-appointed,	14	
On account of establishments of new post offices,	352	
516 contractors have been fined to the extent of,	$10,521 50	
The revenue of the department was,	4,289,841 80	
The expenditures,	4,320,731 99	
The nett revenue, after deducting commissions of postmasters, and contingent and incidental expenses,	2,912,217 27	

Estimates falling off from change in rates of postage at 45 per cent. Assuming this to be correct, and that the savings on contracts let and to be let will equal the expenses of new routes and improved service, there will be a diminution of means $1,323,997.

The reduction of cost of transportation of mails in New England States and New York, for the year ending 30th June *next*, while the same amount of service will be performed as last year, will be $252,732.

The letting of new routes in the above States will amount to $36,200.

Of 67 railroad contracts in those States only 35 have been adjudged in consequence of exorbitant demands. The railroad service performed is *one-tenth* part of the whole, the pay they receive *one-fifth* part.

Should there be a similar saving in the other divisions in letting the new contracts, there will be a further saving—

In the Western section in year ending 30th June, 1847, of $335,000;

Southern section in year ending 30th June 1848, of $238,000;

Middle Section in year ending 30th June, 1849, of $180,000.

The compensation to postmasters and expenses of offices for the year ending 30th June, 1845, $1,409,875 18.

The resignations consequent upon the new law, previous to the issuing of the circular giving the postmasters the same compensation as last year, amount to over 2,000.

Alludes to the frauds committed under the weight system, one envelope which accidentally broke, and was marked postpaid $1,60 contained 100 letters, which were liable to $10 postage.

Recommends, if the weight system is to be continued, its reduction to a quarter of an ounce for a single postage.

In 1838, the weight of the mails for one week in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, was tested, and the whole weight amounted to 55,241 lbs.

The newspapers weighed	44,868 do.
Periodicals do.	8,857 do.
Letters free and taxable, do.	1,916 do.

At present, he believes the printed matter is *nine*-tenths of the weight conveyed, and that it pays only *one*-tenth of the expense.

He recommends that the rates of postage be hereafter 5 cents for a single letter under 50 miles.

10 cents for a single letter over 50 and under 300 miles.

15 cents for a single letter over 300 miles.

These rates he proposes to continue until the 30th of June, 1848, and then abolish the 15 cent rate, and restore the rates as at present. He recommends also the restoration of the former rates of postage on printed matter, giving the right to the publishers of conveying such matter out of the mails if they think proper; also a limitation of the number of exchange papers which editors may send and receive free of postage, instancing the fact that there are now from 1700 to 1800 newspaper establishments, as proof of the abuse which may be practiced under the law as at present.—Also, the restoration of the franking privilege to the postmasters; and that all persons who, under the old law, being in the employ of the Government, had the privilege of receiving letters free, should have that privilege restored to them. He also recommends most strenuously and energetically the making the *payment of all postage imperative upon the senders*. The report states that there are estimated to be not less than 300,000 dead letters returned to the Post Office Department quarterly; and during the first quarter under the operation of the new law, 400,000, the postage on which is lost to the Government; as well as an immense amount of printed matter which is never taken out of the offices. The magnetic telegraph between Baltimore and Washington has cost between the 1st April and 1st October, $3,244 99, (including Prof. Morse's salary,) and the receipts have been $413 44.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The two Houses of Congress are not in session to-day.

The Supreme Court held a short session and adjourned between twelve and one o'clock. There are, as yet, but six Judges present. There is a strong impression prevailing that the vacancy for the Pennsylvania Circuit will be filled at an early day.

The Senators of the dominant party were in caucus this morning at the Vice President's room. The great majority of the Senators were present, but not all. Among the absentees were Messrs. Benton, Bagby and McDuffie, and perhaps some other. I did not learn what was done, and probably nothing was definitely agreed on, as the caucus was a short one.

There are important questions to come before the Senate on Monday: First, in relation to the Standing Committees; secondly, in relation to the Printer; and then comes a struggle for the offices about the Capitol, beginning with the Secretary of the Senate and going on to the Sergeant-at-Arms, Door Keeper, Messengers, &c. &c. For all the offices, from the highest to the lowest, there are more applicants than places, and so many hungry people probably never thronged about the Capitol before. There are enough in the ranks of the majority to prevent any changes when united with the Whig votes.

The vacant places will doubtless be filled by the friends of the Administration, and so will the three best places at the Capitol. It is these men, however, that the aspirants for place seek to remove, and the spectacle is a common one of beholding one man abuse his party co-laborer with all the zeal of an open enemy.

P. S.—It is said that the majority of the Caucus Senators were in favor of removing Mr. Dickens, the present Secretary of the Senate, and have agreed to support Mr. Sturges, of Georgia. Robert Beale, now Door-Keeper, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms, and a Col. Salisbury, of Ohio, Door-Keeper. The most important nomination was that of Ritchie & Heiss for Printers to the Senate. It remains to be seen whether the Senators will confirm this nomination.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

CAMBRIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship CAMBRIA arrived at Boston on Friday morning, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 19th and London to 18th of November.

The political news is of very little importance. Cotton remains about the same as at our previous advices, and the Grain Market has been well sustained, but we do not gather that flour or grain have actually advanced.

The rate of interest fixed by the Bank of England was 3½ per cent.

It is understood that the British Cabinet has determined *not to open the ports of that country for the free admission of Grain at present.*

Among the passengers in the Cambria we notice Rufus Prime as bearer of despatches from the U. S. Legation in Paris to the Department of State. Also Sidney E. Morse as a bearer of despatches from the U. S. Legations in Prussia, Belgium and England. It is said that Mr. Morse has in charge the *ratified treaty* between Bavaria and the United States, transmitted by Henry Wheaton, United States Minister at Berlin; and also the proposed commercial treaty between Belgium and the United States; also, despatches for the Department of State, and for the Post Master General, from Louis McLane, United States Minister to England.

The steamer Hibernia, which had put into St. John's for repair, arrived at Liverpool the day before the sailing of the Cambria.

The steamer Great Britain, which left New York on the 28th of October, reached Liverpool on the 17th November.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland continues to create a sensation among statesmen as well as the poor.

The Railway Speculations had very generally subsided, and as the frauds and machinery of the operators in fictitious stocks are more fully developed, it appears that the amount of money actually diverted from the usual channels of trade is extremely small. This circumstance has, to some extent, tended to quiet the money market.

The Cambria, on Wednesday last, boarded and exchanged papers with the steamship Britannia from Boston, (2d inst.) for Liverpool.

The American Provision trade does not present much activity.

American Wool appears to command much attention.

Marshal Soult, French Minister of War, has resigned. General St. You has been appointed his successor.

Trade in the Manufacturing Districts is represented as comparatively prostrated.

The accounts from Algeria show that the French are still busy making the most ample preparations for the subjugation of the inhabitants. A rumor from Russia, which has obtained little credit, states that Nicholas intends to abdicate in favor of his successor, and that when he left St. Petersburgh for Italy this had been resolved upon. In other respects the foreign news of the fortnight possesses but a transitory interest.

England.

On the great question of opening the Ports Wilmer & Smith's Times says:

"The state of England since we last addressed our readers has been very peculiar, and extremely exciting. The feeling then was, that, pressed on all hands by the cries of the country and the urgency of the case, Ministers would have opened the ports by an order in Council for the free admission of every description of grain. Every thing, in fact, indicated such a result. The Cabinet had protracted, and, it was said, angry sittings; the fears of the public were becoming serious; the accounts of the potatoe crop from all parts of the country—we had almost said, from all parts of the world—especially from Ireland, were really alarming; the price of grain, until checked by the prevailing feeling that the Corn-Laws would be suspended, was rising daily. All this, combined with the panic in the Share market, and the utter prostration of the buoyancy and speculation which existed only a short time previously in rampant impetuosity caused the opening of the ports to be looked to with hope and with certainty, as a thing that *must be*. But the quidnuncs have been doomed to disappointment—the ports will not be opened! Secrets, hermetically sealed, sometimes ooze out, no one can tell how; and those who profess to be wise in the workings of Cabinets, declare that the opposition came, not from the First Minister of the Crown, but from the Conqueror of Napoleon; that the commercial spirit of the Premier was overruled by the constitutional prejudices of the soldier.

"But when the Government determined to brave the storm—and a storm based upon the fears of a public famine must be "no joke," even to so impassive a personage as a Minister of State—it was confidently expected that Parliament would have been immediately called together, in order that the nation might have the benefit of the nation's wisdom in such an emergency. The expectation was premature. It is now intimated, in a semi-official journal, that the "collective wisdom" will not meet much, if any before the usual time—certainly not before the beginning of the year.

"The inference from all this clearly is, that the danger has been exaggerated, and that Government is in possession of information which demonstrates that matters are not so bad as they have been represented.

"The fine weather which has ruled in this country during the last fortnight, has enabled the farmer to take the best precautions for arresting the disease to which the potatoes are subject, and much good has been done in the way of saving what was thought to have been irrecoverably lost. Nevertheless, it is clear, from all that has transpired, that the injury to the esculent has been very serious, and as far as the poor of Ireland are concerned, the evil must cause hardship, and its concomitant—disease."

The Railroad Speculation.—The London Times has published a document relative to the railway interest of this country, which has excited much interest and a good deal of alarm. The document exhibits the astounding number of 1,263 projected companies, to carry out which will require nearly *two-thirds of the national debt of England!* Even the deposit of ten per cent. will alone absorb £53,136,300. It further appears that there are 47 railways completed, representing a capital of £70,680,887. In the course of construction there are 118 lines of railway, to complete which, even with the parliamentary power of borrowing one third on debenture, will absorb £67,359,325—so that the invested capital in rails, leaving entirely out of view the *new* announcements, is already the enormous sum of £113,612,018! But if the old, the new, and the *announced* undertakings are added together, with the ten per cent. deposit, we have the incredible sum of £649,583,790 required for this branch of trade alone.—[European Times.

The Oregon Question.—On this interesting subject, we find the following paragraph in the European Times:

"The Oregon question is beginning to excite some alarm again, as the time approaches for the delivery of the President's Message on the opening of Congress. It is rumored here—the intelligence which came to hand yesterday by the Hibernia gave confirmation to the statement—that Mr. Polk will take high ground on the question, and that he will go even farther than in his inaugural address. At any time of less depression than the present, such an impression would have made itself felt on the markets, and it may do so yet, as the intelligence by the Hibernia only came to hand when the business portion of the day had been partially consumed. The probability, however, is, that with the stagnant feeling in all matters of commerce which rules at present, people will wait the result, rather than anticipate it by any premature movement. This vexed question of the Oregon has, it is said, occupied a great deal of the Cabinet's attention during their late frequent and protracted sittings. There appears to be something very warlike in the wind, for the activity on the seaboard, and in the naval arsenals, is as steady and unremitting as it was a month or six weeks ago.

Ireland.

The Commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the actual condition of the potato crop have presented a second report to the Lord Lieutenant.

A committee appointed at a public meeting in Dublin passed a series of resolutions:

1. That sufficient evidence of the immense famine exists to render it necessary for the government to take immediate steps to provide food for the people.

2. That the best mode of distributing such food will be by the encouragement of public works of national and local utility.

3. That the Lord Lieutenant be called upon to open the ports for the reception of all articles suited for human food.

4. That the Lord Lieutenant be also called upon to take measures to prevent the exportation of corn from Ireland.

5. That the Lord Lieutenant be called to take measures for the establishment of public granaries in convenient situations, into which the grain shall be received and receipts given for the same at the current prices; and that in the event of famine being averted from this country, the owners of grain so stored shall be permitted to dispose of it at any higher prices that it may be possible to realize in other markets.

6. That the propriety of stopping the distillation of spirits from grain be submitted to the consideration of Government.

7. That the Lord Lieutenant be requested to take measures for raising at least a million in aid of the purposes recommended; and that the payment of the interest and principal be secured upon the receipts of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Ireland.

Maurice O'Connell, of Kilgorey, and John P. Molony, of Craggs, are reported to be the new candidates for Clare.

Repeal Association.—The proceedings at the meeting of Monday were rather dull. Mr. Lonergan occupied the chair, and Mr. O'Connell attended. The rent for the week, including remittances from America, was announced at £385 10s.

France.

After considerable delay, the resignation of the Ministry of War by Marshal Soult has been finally accepted, a royal ordinance having been published on Tuesday announcing it. The ordinance expressed "the very great regret" of the King at the resignation; but it retained the services of the old Marshal as the President of the council. General Saint You has been appointed his successor in the Ministry of War.

It appears from a report of the Minister of Marine that the total loss of the late conflagration at Toulon was about 3,165,000 francs.

The cutting of the Isthmus of Panama being a favorite project in this country, the news from the United States of the discovery, by Captain Klaise, that the Amazon river is navigable, has excited considerable curiosity. But it appears to be thought that the great distance by the river, and the difficulty which must needs exist in navigating it, renders the discovery of no very great value; at all events, that it will not render the proposed canal through the Isthmus unnecessary.

Prince de Joinville has again become a father, the Princess having presented him with a little boy, whom the King created *instanter* Duc de Penthievre. This little child—a mere squalling infant—has been gravely dubbed in pompous official accents of his birth, a "high and puissant prince!" And yet that is royalty.

Germany.

BERLIN, November 8.—The King has refused to sanction a society established for rendering assistance to the Working Classes.

Our Government formally declares that it does not regard the recent decisions of the Zollverein as definitive; and that it will take measures to have modifications made hereafter. It has already taken some steps for that object. The precise ground of its dissatisfaction is not stated; but probably it is annoyed at the duties not having been reduced. Deputies of various States are now in the City. On the 5th November the new Tariff of the Zollverein was published. It would occupy too much of your space to translate it, or even to cite the articles peculiarly interesting to your readers. Suffice it, therefore, that the increased duties, such as they are, do not affect importations from the United States, or if they do, they are on very insignificant articles.

The religious movement takes farther development every week, and the whole country is agitated by it.

A violent quarrel between the Government and the new Archbishop of Cologne, similar to that which raged sometime ago, appears on the eve of breaking out.

The States of Hanover are occupied with discussions of a new penal code. The Government has lately reduced the transit duties on Cotton.

In Saxony the debates in the Chamber are very exciting, and public opinion in a state of great irritation.

Spain.

The Marquis de Miraflores has been nominated President of the Senate.

At Valencia there have lately been more troubles, and the city has been declared in a state of seige by the military authorities of the district.

The Cortes are convoked for the 15th. The Cabinet will be sure to have an imposing majority throughout the session—at least, such is the general opinion. Forty-five new elections have to take place, and some of them will be strongly opposed, but generally, it is believed, they will turn in favor of the Government.

The recent meeting of Don Carlos and the Emperor Nicholas has excited attention. From all that has appeared, however, it has lead and will lead to nothing.

A revision of the Tariff is proceeding, but with all that solemn slowness with which Spaniards love to conduct their affairs.

The harvest in this country has been abundant, and general surprise is felt that the English Government does not send here for the supplies of which it has need, in preference to France, Germany, or Russia.

The Queen has given orders for an inquiry into the cases of persons who received pensions from predecessors, with a view of resuming the payment of as many of them as possible. The proceeding has excited general satisfaction.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, Nov. 7.—One Muller, who had been arrested for the murder of Leu, the celebrated partisan of the Jesuits, has avowed his guilt. The radical party had always insisted that he had committed suicide, and they are exceedingly mortified at Muller's confession. Some of them, indeed, say that it was extorted from him by violence, and that, therefore, no reliance can be placed upon it; but this is not true. A Capt. Vogelin and Dr. Pfyffer are in custody, accused of being privy to the assassination. The arrest of the latter has created great excitement, as he is much respected, is a member of the Grand Council, and has been often elected to the Diet.

On the 1st instant the Jesuits were installed, with much ceremony, at Luzerne.

The country has never, since the late troubles, ceased to be in an excited state, and the late events have increased the discontent. In some places there have been attempts at rising, but the respective Governments have taken measures to preserve order. Troops are under arms continually in some Cantons.

The plots of the "Young Germany" Secret Society have been brought to light. The Society designed nothing less than to create a general insurrection throughout the country, and, from all that appears, was not over scrupulous as to the means to be employed.

Italy.

It appears that the spirit of insurrection is not dead. There have been other attempts at outbreaks in the Papal States, but they have been suppressed. It is asserted that the Governments of the Continent have represented to the Pope the necessity of adopting a milder rule over his subjects.

☞ Winter is upon us in earnest. The thermometer fell to within *four* degrees of zero on Friday morning, and yesterday at daylight it was *two* degrees below zero. Snow has fallen to a depth of several inches, and our town has been enlivened by the unusual spectacle of sleighs, gliding swiftly, and full of merry occupants, through our streets.—*Nashville Banner, Dec. 3.*

THE RAILROAD.—We earnestly request all those having Railroad petitions in their hands, any where in the county, to forward them without delay to Mr. Jesse Carothers of this city, or they may be left at this office, if more convenient, and they will be forwarded to Harrisburgh by our members. It is time we were preparing for action.

☞ A call for a public meeting in Philadelphia, in favor of a continuous Railroad, is published in the papers of that city, signed by many hundred names. We understand Mr. DARSIE, the indefatigable member of the Senate from this county, has gone on to attend the meeting. Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, one of our Representatives, we believe is also there.

☞ We thank our Wellsville friend for his good opinion, as expressed in the following paragraph, and trust he will see no reason hereafter to alter it:

The Pittsburgh Gazette, which is now decidedly one of the largest and best papers in the west, is to be enlarged on the first of January to a mammoth size. The Gazette is just such a paper as is suited to the general reader—always containing the latest and most important news both foreign and local, together with a full statement of the markets, &c. Terms $2 in advance.—*American Patriot, Wellsville.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS—Intelligence has been received in New York which shows that Mr. Brown the United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands—although his diplomatic functions there have been suspended by the order of the King Kamaeahmea III. and his absence desired, inasmuch as the authorities are of opinion that his presence will be prejudicial to the peace of the kingdom and the subsistence of harmony and friendship with the United States—refuses to leave, and still keeps his flag flying. Notwithstanding this state of things, on the arrival of the United States ships of war at Honolulu, their salute of the Commissioner's flag is returned by the Hawaian Government. Mr. Brown, the Commissioner, is accused of improper conduct, particularly in attacking the character of his Majesty's Ministers, for which an appeal will be made to this Government. It appears to be entirely a personal matter with Mr. Brown; for another American citizen is informed, in an official communication from the Foreign Office; that he will be recognized as the representative of American interests, and that American citizens shall enjoy the protection of the laws, and all the rights and privileges allowed to the most favored foreign nation. The other intelligence is of no particular importance.—*N. Y. News.*

Important from Buenos Ayres—The Port Blockaded.

The New York Tribune has been furnished with the following extract of a letter received by the bark Chancellor, dated

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 10th 1845.

"You will see by our papers that this country is in a sad state at this time. Business is dead; confidence destroyed; the currency of the country has depreciated 25 per cent, making an immense loss to all who have outstanding debts, particularly to the foreign merchants, and the English most of all for they are the principal creditors. Since the scandalous capture of the Buenos Ayrean fleet by the English and French forces, all intercourse with their men-of-war is prohibited, though they come and lie in our 'outer roads.' All the militia of this city and province is put under arms, and five days in the week (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) are ordered out for drill from 3 o'clock P. M. till sunset. During this time all business is suspended—not a shop, store, or office of any kind will you see open. The panic among foreigners has passed away, and they generally feel safe as to their persons, even in the interior. Many believe we shall have another blockade, and if so years will pass before difficulties are settled; as it is, the probability is very small of any speedy arrangement. Meantime nearly all who were dependent upon their labor are beginning to suffer privations at least. All this grows out of the unjust and iniquitous course of the English and French—a course marked from the beginning with selfishness, deception, hypocrisy and falsehood.

"As might be expected, all the friends of the present Government—and they are the great mass of the common people—are much embittered against foreigners generally, and were they permitted would soon rid the country of a few hundred of them. So far, however, no violence has been permitted, and the multitude carry themselves quite as peacably and respectfully towards us as we could expect.

"P. S. 22d.—Our port is blockaded, to take effect from 12 o'clock this day. Fifteen days only are allowed for vessels to depart. For two years at least we shall be shut up. Our glorious stars and stripes have just been cordially greeted by the battery. The Bainbridge has arrived, and I hope will keep up a communication between us and the outside world."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

From Western Africa.

By the arrival of the brig Falcon, from Bermuda, we have files of the Africa's Luminary to the 25th of September. These were brought to Bermuda by the schooner Pawtuxet, arrived at that port from Africa.

Previous accounts had been received of the attack by a French man of war upon King Glass, or his town, on the river Gaboon, where a mission had been established by the Rev. J. L. Wilson, under the authority of the American Board, and was in very successful operation. King Glass, as the accounts have said from the first, though resolute in his purpose not to sell his territory, had been induced, while intoxicated, to sign a deed of cession, which was sent to France to be ratified. As soon as possible thereafter King Glass and his people sent to the King of France a protest against the ratification, but it was of no avail. The rest we copy from the Luminary.

Recently, notwithstanding this protest, a French brig of war arrived at the Gaboon with intelligence that the French Government had ratified the purchase, that the brig was sent out to carry it into execution. The poor natives remonstrated, and refused compliance. But they were informed by the commander of the French brig, acquiescence in the wishes of the French Government would be insisted upon, and if not had by peaceable measures, would be enforced at the mouth of the guns. Still the natives could not consent to the French flag being hoisted on their territory.

Matters hastened to such a fearful issue, and the forcible subjugation of the natives being in contemplation, the commander of the brig informed Mr. Wilson, the superintending missionary, that the adjacent towns were likely to be destroyed; and that if, in the execution of their purpose, the mission premises and property received injury, he gave him to understand he had no responsibility.

Mr. Wilson remarked that in case the missionaries should feel themselves in danger, they would hoist the American flag on the premises, so as to signalize the place where Americans and American property were. The cannonading commenced; and as the balls whistled by, and danger threatened them, the missionaries hoisted the American flag at the corner of the mission house. This measure gave offence, and the flag evidently became a target. Under these circumstances it was hauled down. But the danger both to the lives and property of the missionaries had evidently been imminent; as out of eight shots fired in one day, four were found on the mission premises, and one shot went through the church, in which usually a school was kept, but as on that day the school was closed, no one received injury. The natives surrendered, and the territory was given up without farther resistance.

From the "Luminary" we learn that the Rev. Mr. Chase, and the Rev. Mr. Seys, on their respective visits to this country, left the entire financial charge of the colony in the hands of Mr. McGill.

The Luminary announces that Captain Canot has induced the Kings of Cape Mount to sign a treaty with Commodore Baudice, commander of the French squadron on the West coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave treaty on the river.

Report of the Secretary of War.

This document occupies five columns of the Union, but the following synopsis from that paper tells the whole of a long story:

It exhibits, in the first instance, the organization, strength, and constitution of the regular army. The rank and file—embracing every arm of the service—does not exceed 6,500 men. At this time, there is stationed but a single regiment on the whole northern frontier, from Maine to Lake Superior—an extent of two thousand miles; and on the whole line from the Falls of St. Anthony to New Orleans, (fifteen hundred miles,) only one regiment of dragoons and two of infantry. The artillery regiments—reduced by detachments of four companies from each—now garrison the fortifications of the seaboard, from Newport to New Orleans. The remaining and larger proportion of the army is now stationed in Texas. The report gives an interesting account of the political reasons which have induced the government to give them this destination. The Secretary does not think it prudent to remove the troops from this position until our relations with Mexico have assumed a more decidedly amicable character. In the event of there being any necessity to increase the army, he proposes to build upon the basis of regiments, by adding to the rank and file of each company, instead of creating new regiments. This necessity may be found in the course of Mexico, or in the conduct of the Cumanches, or of the Indians that are found in Oregon, or that may interrupt the increasing current of the emigration to the Rocky mountains. By the proposed arrangement of filling up the infantry companies to sixty-eight men, and the dragoons to sixty, the privates are increased, without a corresponding augmentation of the officers.

The report suggests that, besides this increase of the number of privates in the two existing regiments of dragoons, and another regiment of dragoons or of mounted riflemen may be necessary, in the event of extending our posts to the Rocky mountains.

It states that, though the concentration of so large a proportion of the army on the frontier of Texas may have, in some measure, enlarged the expenditures, (certainly in the article of transportation,) yet it has, in some degree, been compensated by the improvement which has taken place in the discipline of the troops. It renews the recommendation for establishing a corps of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, to assist, among other things, in constructing bridges, in consequence of the military occupation of Texas. One hundred men will be sufficient for the purpose.

The report gives a rapid but interesting account of Colonel Kearney's expedition, during the last summer, to the South Pass of the Rocky mountains; the impressions it produced among the Indians; the number of emigrants whom it met on their way to Oregon, to the number of 2,325 men, women, and children, with 7,000 head of cattle, 400 horses and mules, and 460 wagons. This report of Colonel Kearney accompanies the communication of the commanding general, and will furnish, no doubt, an interesting store of extracts, at a season of greater leisure. It also refers to the adventures of another detachment of the dragoons, under the command of Captain Summer, nearly to the northern line of the United States, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. Among the Indians whom they met with on their route, and upon whom they made a due impression with their military array, was a numerous band of the half-breeds of the Red river of the North, who had come from the region of the Hudson Bay Company into our lines, to hunt buffalo. They had even solicited permission to reside in the United States.

The Secretary refers to the considerations which had prompted General Gaines to despatch the volunteers of Louisiana to the camp of General Taylor. Ample justice is done to their gallantry, and Congress is invited to make appropriations for their compensation. General Taylor had also accepted the services of four Texan companies of mounted men for three months.

The estimates for the ensuing year do not greatly vary from those of former years. The item for arming the fortifications is increased $100,000. The attention of Congress is directed to the state of the fortifications—to the armories of Springfield and Harper's Ferry—to the establishment of a national foundry for cannon—to the preservation of the gunpowder belonging to the government—to the condition of the mineral lands in the Northwest, which the Secretary proposes to transfer from the management of the ordnance department to some other, (the President's message suggests to the land office.)

It calls the attention of Congress to the forty-eight forts in process of construction, and to the propriety of erecting new forts at other points.—Among these, as suggested by the reports of the engineers, are fortifications of the narrows of Staten Island and at Sandy Hook, and the condition of the long suspended fortress at the Pea Patch; an additional work at Sollers' Point, for the protection of Baltimore; and projected fortifications on the Florida reef.

The Secretary speaks with great consideration of the school at West Point, and proposes some improvements. He calls special attention to the report of the chief of the corps of topographical engineers—to the improvement of the harbors on the lakes, which are so well calculated to furnish accommodations to steamers that, in a state of war, may be turned to the most effective purposes, and to furnish facilities to a commerce that is now estimated at one hundred millions of dollars annually.

The Secretary speaks with enthusiasm of the expeditions under Captain Fremont, and his valuable services. He refers to the reports of the pension office, which has now registered upon its books 28,921 pensioners—2,371 added during the last year, and 1,438 known to have died. He devotes a considerable space to the Indian agency and the Indians—Pottawatomies, the Choctaws, and particularly the Cherokees. He lays before the President some highly interesting communications from our Indian sub-agent in the territory of Oregon.

He dedicates the conclusion of his comprehensive and very interesting report to a subject which is of so profound an importance in a free government, viz:—the organization of the militia. He suggests various alterations; and, amongst the rest submits the question whether it might not be advisable to reduce the period of service from 18 years of age to 21, upon the ground that, although citizens of eighteen years of age are not too young to bear arms, they are not generally in a situation to equip themselves with arms, as the law requires.

☞ A letter received in this city, a day or two since, from Lake Superior, states that the Pittsburgh Copper Company is doing a first-rate business. They were taking out large quantities of Ore, and would have a *thousand* tons to ship by the opening of navigation in the Spring. The deposits of Silver were also increasing in richness.

New Hampshire Election.

The vote for member of Congress in N. H. in 195 towns, is as follows:

	November.	*September.*
Woodbury, Loco,	18,477	16,712
Goodwin, Whig,	11,848	9,727
Hale, Independant,	9,373	8,073

Maj. against Woodbury 2,886; Do. in Sept., 1681. 26 towns, which voted last Sept., remain to be heard from. These then gave Woodbury 681 maj., which may now be reduced, so that he will lack about 2,300 votes of an election.

MIAMI RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Little Miami Railroad for the month of Nov., were, $7,390 73

The receipts of the last three months were as follows:

September,	6,650 88
October,	6,658 87
November,	7,390 73
Total three months,	$20,700 48

The receipts of this quarter are greater than those *for the whole of the year* 1844.

This result also shows that the receipts of the year 1846 will probably exceed one hundred thousand dollars, which, deducting a portion for expenses, will exceed six per cent. net profits on the entire cost of the road. This, we are persuaded, is an under-estimate.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 11, 1845.

THE NAVY.

Perhaps, in no one respect do we, as a people, exhibit a greater contrast than in the difference which exists between our Commercial and Armed Navy. This is so strikingly manifest, the attention of the people has been fixed upon it. The actual condition of the two is so singularly opposite, and their efficiency for the purposes they are used to promote, so contrasted, it has become a subject of anxious inquiry how they may be placed upon a footing more adapted to their respective relations to the interests of the Country.

The Commercial Marine of the United States has attained a value and efficiency of which no Nation of equal growth with our own, can afford a parallel. If the Sun never sets upon the possessions of England, with equal truth may it be said that his rays never set upon the sails of our Merchant vessels, nor his beams from the Star Spangled Banner to be found upon every sea. It is not so numerous as that of England, but in proportion to the age and wealth of the two nations, it is far greater. The millions invested in it are scattered over the whole world—a declaration of War now would not reach the most distant part of the fleet for months. It is the value and exposed condition of this immense amount of property and of our countrymen who have charge of it, that has awakened the attention of the people. Secure as we are in the West, from blows struck on the seaboard by ever so formidable an adversary, we cannot rest easy when so great an interest is at stake and which is so liable to be annihilated by a sudden outbreak of hostilities with any Nation wielding a powerful Navy.

That our own Navy is feeble and wholly unequal to the protection of our Commerce will be, nay is, conceded by all who have looked into the subject. A contact with that of Great Britain or of France, would be the destruction of a great portion of it, not because the materials of which it is composed are not the best, but for the reason that it is too small. No better or braver seamen and officers ever trod a deck, than those of our Navy, but to match them single-handed with a giant antagonist like Great Britain, with a hope of success, would be to ask that of them which is beyond human power. They might and would shed the last drop of blood in maintaining the honor of our flag, but it would be a sacrifice to no purpose.

It is a characteristic of us as a people, to hazard a contest without a preparation. No power in all Europe would have ventured, in our condition, to use such language against another power, as Mr. POLK has in his Message, to England. We are not prepared for a War; even the preliminaries to such a catastrophe have not been thought of. We throw down the gauntlet of defiance as deliberately as though years had been devoted to preparation. What if in an evil hour it should be taken up! Considerations like these have, at length, excited reflection, and created a sentiment which calls for an enlargement of our Naval establishment.

The Message of Mr. POLK calls the attention of Congress to this subject, and urges its favorable consideration. He recommends an increase of War Steamers, and notices the great efforts to construct them in Europe, as a reason why *we* should not be behind the age in this species of offence and defence in war. We see no reason to doubt that eventually the steam navies of the European powers will be so perfected as to become their chief reliance in war. We need not refer to the recent excitement created in England by the appearance and manœuvring of two French war steamers within two miles of the coast, nor the comments of the press of that country upon it. That Government has infused unexampled energy into this branch of the service: its dock-yards never were scenes of greater activity. Do the innumerable and costly experiments, and the fleets built, mean nothing: and are we to look on in quietness, and with folded arms! To do so would be to invite certain discomfiture at some future period.

Mr. POLK's suggestion as to the superiority of Iron as a material for constructing ships, is deserving of more than ordinary consideration. The relative cost of wood and iron is largely in favor of the latter. "Old Ironsides," the noble Frigate Constitution, is said not to contain a single stick of her original timbers, so often have decayed portions been removed and new timbers substituted. An iron vessel is liable to but little decay. Once properly constructed its wear is counted by many years. Costly repairs, such as swallow up large sums of money in wooden ships, are seldom needed. A wooden vessel may in time be so peiced as to contain little of the original material, but such can never be the case with one of iron. In Merchant vessels, the first cost is generally a matter of importance to the owner, as few have the means to construct them of iron, though the relative superiority and cheapness of the latter may be acknowledged. With the National Government the case is wholly different. It is not concerned about an immediate return of the capital invested in the Navy. Strictly speaking, the money expended in enlarging and perfecting this branch of service cannot be regarded as an investment at all, in the same sense as we speak of individual speculations. It is a disposition of public money, necessary under present circumstances, to the legitimate development of the enterprise of our citizens, and by the countenance it gives, emboldens it in such a manner as to secure ample returns and enhanced wealth to the country. It is questionable whether, if we had no Navy, our foreign Commerce would be near so extensive as it is. Seeing, then, that a strong and efficient Navy assists in developing the enterprise of our citizens, and increasing the wealth of the nation, that common sense and ordinary foresight which men exercise in the ordinary pursuits to distant parts, should dictate in the strongest manner provision for a naval force efficient to protect our interests on the high seas. Great Britain never would have attained the commercial supremacy she enjoys without a Navy capable of protecting her vessels engaged in foreign trade.

Although we are utterly opposed to war, if it can honorably be avoided, we deprecate the exposed condition of our commerce, and believe the hazardous position in which it is placed to call for an increase of our Naval force, and more especially of Iron steamers. As to the recommendation of the President that they should be built in the interior, we shall notice it more particularly again.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

Very unexpectedly, our Philadelphia friends have been engaged in bringing forward the very measures we have been pressing on the attention of our citizens for several days. They are, however, *acting*, while we as yet are only talking. We copy to-day the Memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, (received by Tuesday's mail,) to Congress, respecting the improvement of the Ohio. It strikes us, the proper course would have been to concert action with the citizens of Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati and Louisville. The united Memorial, or Memorials of all, would have been better than their isolated action—all of them are deeply interested in it. We endeavored to show on Tuesday that it is truly a National work, and as such should be prosecuted by Government. Such ground should be taken as far as possible.

Since Philadelphia has led off, let us in the west be up and doing. Baltimore is as much interested as any, and must do her share.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1845.

The President laid before the *Senate* communications from the State, War and Treasury Departments; also the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation, which, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the American citizens resident in Oregon, stating that they had formed a provisional government for themselves, the influence of which had been very beneficial; but in consequence of their exposed and defenseless condition praying the United States to establish a Territorial Government over them; which was read an ordered to be printed.

In the *House* the Standing Committees were announced.

The question pending on Thursday to print 20,000 extra copies of the Treasury Report, came up, and the yeas and nays were ordered, which resulted: ayes 91, nays 105; the House refusing to print the 20,000 extra copies, the usual number, 10,000, was ordered.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to raport as to who had the majority of votes in the Florida Congressional election.

Mr. Cabell, of Fa., (the sitting member) called for the reading of the memorial of the petitioner, as he knew that Mr. Brockenbrough intended to contest the seat.

Mr. Schenk, of O., and Brown of Tenn., opposed the resolution, and were replied to by Mr. Bayly of Va., in its favor.

The Previous Question was finally moved; a division of the question being called for, the Memorial of Mr. Brockenbrough was referred to the Committee on Elections, the House refusing to instruct the Committee

The vote against instructions were 100 to 85 in favor of them, being a second triumph during the day against the motions of those who hold ultra opinions.

Mr Schenk of Ohio, then rose to a privileged motion, which was that there were certain members upon the floor, elected by general ticket who were not entitled to their seats. His resolution proposed an inquiry as to the violation of a law of Congress, which is violated by the presence of members from two States not elected by Districts.

The introduction of the Resolution appeared to create some little uneasiness with the majority, and a motion was made to lay it upon the table. Mr. Schenck demanded the yeas and nays, whereupon a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The following are among the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives as announced this morning:

On Ways and Means.—McKay, of N. C., Dromgoole, Va., J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., Hungerford, N. Y., Houston, of Ala., Winthrop, Mass., Norris, N. H., Vinton, Ohio, and Jones, Geo.

On Commerce.—McClelland, of Michigan, Tibbats, of Ky., Wentworth, Illinois, Simpson, S. C., Grinnell, Mass., Giles, Md., Thibodeaux, of La.

On Manufactures.—J. Q. Adams, Woodward, S. C., Stuart, Pa., Hudson, Mass., Yancey, Ala., W. G. Brown, Va., Wilmot, Pa., Johnson, N. H., Martin, Ky.

On Military Affairs.—Haralson, Yell, Burt, Brinckerhoff, Ramsey, Nevin, Bedinger, Baker, Thompson.

On Foreign Affairs.—C. J. Ingersoll, Rhett, Payne, Davis, Ky., Cobb, Ga., Smith of Ct., Cullom, Tenn., Smith of Ia., and Ferry, of Md.

Naval Affairs.—Holmes, S. C. Bayly, of Va., MacClay, of N. Y., King, of Ga., Schenck Ohio, Darragh Pa., Stanton, Tenn., McCrale, Me., Wood, N. Y.

The Senate did not proceed to make choice of the Standing Committee as was expected.

From Wilmer & Smith's Times of Nov. 19.

The Steam Ship Great Britain.

The Steam Ship Great Britain, Lieutenant Hosken, arrived yesterday morning, about one o'clock. She left New York on the 28th. We subjoin the following, derived from a person on board:

The ship started in good trim, and was goin on very well until eleven P. M. on the 30th, when something was found wrong with the propeller, which was striking the stern-post very hard. The engines were reversed, and after two or three good thumps, the arm broke off. The ship then continued with very low steam, and was steered by the sails, the wind north easterly, and the vessel making very good way, seven to nine knots, until the first instant, about three P. M. when another of the arms of the propeller broke, leaving only one, (thought the repaired one,) and the arm of another, with a small plate which had been placed on the end of it. The most was then made of the sails, and the propeller was just kept from dragging, the vessel going at times ten knots, though when the breeze was from the eastward she only made 3½ knots. The vessel felt the sails directly, and was considered to possess very superior sailing qualifications, and very good way was made under the circumstances. The distance run on the 29th ult. was 157 knots by the log; on 1st instant 164; on the 2d 214; on the 3d, 184; on the 5th, 90. The propeller, or what was left of it, did wonders at times, making four knots against a moderate easterly wind.

On the 6th the ship made 8½ knots, close as she could lay with fore and aft sails, reefed topsail and mainsail, which is noted as "good decidedly." About a quarter past five the remaining arm of the propeller broke, leaving only the half arm and the small piece of another about two feet from the centre. The steam was cut down as low as possible. At twenty minutes past one on the 8th the engines were stopped, and all sail set they could carry. The wind freshened gradually into a breeze, and the ship scudded and steered beautifully, taking a spray on the larboard quarter and beam occasionally, but as easy or easier than any ship which the crew ever witnessed. On the 11th two ships were seen ahead, which were come up to at the rate of two miles an hour, close hauled. "This" says the log, "is wonderful, with our little spread of canvass, and more than was expected." The weather continued variable, though inclined to be squally, thick, and dirty, until the 16th, when daylight cleared off, and they were favored with a fine breeze, running all day 10 and 11 knots. At half-past one A. M. on the 17th, (yesterday,) the ship passed the Tusker, at 11 was off Holyhead, at one P. M. was off Point Lynas, and at eight P. M. a pilot and two steam-tugs were obtained off the northwest light-ship, which, after waiting some time for water, brought the leviathan safely into dock.

AN OUTRAGE was lately perpetrated in this city which deserves the severest reprehension. The family of a young man living here, reside some 200 miles distant in the northern part of Ohio. Within a few weeks some scoundrel has been forging letters to the old gentleman, stating that his son was very ill and likely to die. As was expected, probably, his parents and relations became very uneasy and his venerable father immediately started and travelled through all the late unpleasant weather to see his dying son. After some search he accidentally met him on the street, very much to their mutual astonishment. The villain who perpetrated this abominable hoax will very likely be found out, and exposed.

MEMORIAL of the BOARD OF TRADE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade respectfully represents—

That the navigation of the Ohio river, between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, is, in various places, so obstructed, in dry seasons, by shoals and other impediments, as to render it, during a large part of the year, of little value. These interruptions to the navigation occur in seasons when the activity of commerce and the constantly growing trade between the east and west, make it highly important that the means of transportation should be multiplied by all conceivable facilities.

The extent of trade carried on by means of the river Ohio, and the vast consequence of such a water course to the tributary streams and neighboring districts, are not easily computed. From the absence of full and reliable data, your Memorialists can give no precise information upon these interesting points. But, from the rich and diversified regions which it visits, after it leaves the territories of Pennsylvania, washing as it does, the shores of Virginia and Ohio, of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, until it loses itself in the greater Mississippi, no one can doubt the magnitude and prospects of a trade, which is every year developing new sources of wealth and unfolding new energies of commerce. It is the great artery in the physical economy of these States; which as well as the more Southern and Western regions, are dependent upon it for life and activity. From the confluence of the two rivers which form the Ohio at Pittsburgh to its mouth, a thousand miles distant at Cairo, a large portion of the wide intervening domain chiefly relies for facilities of commercial interchange—for the means of exportation and return,—upon the bosom of this beneficent highway.

But, the value of this stream is not confined to the extensive shores which are touched by its waters, and the broad and luxuriant settlements penetrated by its numerous tributaries. It forms an indispensable link in that chain of connexion which, uniting the remote extremities of our common country, brings the cities of the Atlantic coast into profitable trade and easy communication with the fertile plains of the West and the South. It is an essential part of the great line of commerce which, stretching from Maine to Boston, and passing through the great cities of New York and Philadelphia terminates, after coursing a distance of 3000 miles, at the city of New Orleans;—thus binding up with these widely separated regions, a great concourse of towns and cities which people the banks of the Ohio, Mississippi, and their necessary and intersecting waters.

It does not enter into the objects of this Memorial, to enlarge upon those social and political benefits, which, in a country so expanded as ours, must spring from encouraging a spirit of mutual dependence and frequent intercourse. Nature, herself, emphatically points to a project so fruitful of high results. In bountifully opening for our use such vast thorough fares as the Ohio, Mississippi and their tributary streams, she has signally aided us in knitting together the remote points of our wide confederacy. By the influences of mutual dependence and self-interest, we make a firmer and a closer union; and, by combining the sympathies of commerce with the affinities of a common kindred and a common nationality, we strengthen and tighten the bonds of social fellowship.

But the Memorialists feel it to be needless to enlarge upon such topics as these. They, indeed, form a part of those cherished principles of our government which lie at the base of the system. It is enough to show, that the facts, in the present case, sustain the propriety of an appeal in behalf of a scheme of policy, as momentous as it is pervading.

The channel of the river Ohio has been, for years, a subject of complaint, from its uncertainty and fluctuations! When the water is high, steamboats and crafts of burthen can sail upon the stream with security and certainty. But, owing to sudden depressions of water, and the occurrence of shoals, at various points between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, the navigation is not only impeded, but entirely at an end, during several of the dry and warm seasons of the year.

Various plans have been suggested for the improvement of the channel, but, upon a closer view, each has been abandoned, from a conviction of its inutility. Among them, the excavation and removal from the bed of the stream of the impediment itself, was an obvious and favorite idea But the jutting rocks or crags which for the most part form those obstructions, serve to deepen the water above, and make it navigable where otherwise would be exposed the stony, naked bottom of the river. The removal therefore of the immediate obstacle, would occasion a drain, and be followed only by the substitution of a greater, in another place.

Among the expedients which ingenuity has devised to get rid of a difficulty so vexatious and embarassing, there is one which has stood the test of experiment, and which your Memorialists, after much attention to the subject, confidently recommend to Congress as an adequate corrective. It consists in the construction of a slack water navigation by means of dams built, at proper intervals, across the stream.

A competent trial in the Monongahela river, in the State of Pennsylvania, has proved the perfect sufficiency of this simple mode of overcoming the difficulties which prevented the navigation of that stream. The same kind of obstructions, and arising from similar causes, intercepts the channel of the Ohio. The former river, for many months of the year, was useless as a means of transportation for the lightest and most diminutive craft. Boats would stand, and remain for weeks, unable to proceed, by reason of the interposing bars and shallows.

A company of gentlemen, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1836, brought to completion a system of slack-water navigation, by which the Monongahela has become a certain thoroughfare, during the period of greatest drought in the summer season. This improvement extends from the city of Pittsburgh to Brownsville, a distance of sixty miles. No doubt can reasonably exist, of the perfect adaptation of such a system to the river Ohio. The fall of water between the points just designated, on the Monongahela, is 34 feet. Four dams are ascertained to be sufficient for the whole. The cost of so valuable an improvement was about $350,000, an expenditure which not only yields to the corporation an adequate return, but which has made the bosom of the Monongahela a scene of grateful activity, and brought to its banks a constant and profitable commerce.

It is estimated that the fall of water from the point of junction between this river and the Allegheny, to the mouth of the Ohio, does not exceed 400 feet, and though the distance from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati is more than 500 miles, yet it is believed that all the bars and shoals may be overcome by dams about double the number of those on the Monongahela. The delay of passing through the locks is found by experience, with due signal and proper appliances, to be exceedingly brief; and so short a detention is almost unworthy of notice, when accompanied by unfailing certainty in the navigation. In times of high water, the works being submerged, no hindrance is presented to steamers, or other craft of the largest size, which float on the stream, without the least check or opposition.

Your memorialists are persuaded that the expenditure necessary for the accomplishment of this great public benefit will not be large—that it will indeed be small, compared with the object in view—small in comparison with its diffusive and permanent magnitude.

The petitioners, therefore, respectfully ask that an appropriation be made for a survey of the Ohio river, together with an estimate of the expense necessary for a slack-water navigation of five or six feet, during the summer and fall seasons, from the head-waters of that river to a point nearly opposite or below Cincinnati.

By order of the Board.

THOS. P. COPE, President.

Philadelphia, December 5, 1845.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The communication of the Secretary of the Navy, opens without any preface with the following sentence: "During the past year the usual Squadrons of the Navy of the United States have been maintained." In the Mediterranean, Commodore Smith, has command of the Cumberland and the Plymouth,—the Plymouth was ordered to the Brazil Squadron and the Cumberland returned home, and their places will be taken at the opening of the present season by a part of the African Squadron. The African Squadron was organized under the command of Commodore Perry, who was relieved by Commodore Skinner; the Preble and the Truxton contracted disease on board, and were sent home. the Southhampton, with stores, was sent out to remain, and was followed by the Marion and Dolphin. The Boxer is destined for the same station, and in January the Cumberland, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Read, will relieve the Jamestown and Yorktown, which will proceed to the Mediteranean.

The disposition of the remainder of the Naval force is thus stated.

On the Brazil station, Commodore Rousseau, the first officer west of the Alleghenies, ever selected to command a squadron, relieves Commodore Turner. The Raritan will repair to the home squadron; the Boston is ordered to return to the United States. The Columbia, the Saratoga, the Plymouth and the Bainbridge will, for the present constitute the Brazil squadron.

Commodore Parker, after a very successful cruise, returned from the Asiatic station in September, bringing home the Brandywine, the St. Louis, and the Perry. At the Bay of Islands, Captain McKeever, in the St. Louis, had the happiness to render valuable service to the inhabitants of an infant British settlement.

In May, Commodore Biddle sailed for the East Indies, in command of the Columbus ship of the line, and the Vincennes, bearing the minister to China, and the ratified treaty between the United States and the Chinese emperor. The health of Mr. A. H. Everett, the minister, having induced his return, the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty was committed to the charge of Commodore Biddle, who will doubtless show that an able and gallant naval officer conducts satisfactorily all affairs intrusted to him.

The Constitution is on her return from China, after having visited different ports and Islands in the Indian seas.

The Pacific squadron, under Commodore Sloat, has consisted of the Savannah, the Levant, the Warren and the Shark. The three first will return in 1846, and will be relieved by the Congress the Portsmouth, and the Cyane.

The Home Squadron has been under the command of Commodore Conner, who has distinguished himself by sound judgment in the performance of his duty. His force, which consisted of the Potomac, the Falmouth, the Vandalia, the Lawrence and the Somers, was weakened by the return of the Vandalia, which visited Hayti, and was driven home by the yellow fever, contracted at Port au Prince, where she had been ordered on duty.—The squadron was increased by the Princeton and Porpoise, the St. Mary's and the Saratoga, under Commodore Stockton, and soon after by the John Adams, and the steamship Mississippi.

He recommends that the plates of all the Charts engraved by order of Congress, be deposited in the National Observatory Building.

The subject of Lake Defences, is reserved for a special communication.

No estimates are presented for the increase of the Navy—the Department awaits, in that matter, the instruction of Congress—but remarks, that in comparison with other nations, our own is poorly supplied with sea-going steamers.

The Navy is praised for its excellency and efficiency, and its able and skilful officers.

The number of midshipmen in the Navy has become so reduced that new appointments begin to be made, and he suggests that it would be desirable if a system of free competition could be devised.

A remedy in the mode of paying pursers, and against the progressive amount of salary given according to service is desirable.

A change is needed to protect the Treasury and to secure the prompt payment of balances.

An increase of six acting boatswains, and as many acting gunners in the Navy, is represented as being needful. The apprentice system will soon be revived in a simple form, in the hopes of better result than heretofore.

The report closes with some general remarks upon the evils which exist in the Navy, and the causes from whence they have sprung.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGH, &c.—Whatever will have a tendency to mitigate suffering, and remove any one or a part of the many diseases which are now prevalent in the United States, is truly a great blessing to mankind. When a medical preparation has been tried and found to possess the virtue to heal and cure disease, it is an act of imperative justice and benevolence which we owe to our fellow beings and the world to make it known. We have made use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy in our family, and believe it to be among the very best of the many medical preparations to remove Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, &c &c, now in practical use. A WHITING AVERY.

Coshocton, Sept 3, 1845.

Dr. Duncan's Western Medical Office is 170 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, where his Medicines are for sale.

N. B. Private Office attached for the treatment and advice of all classes of diseases.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

dec12-w2t WM. JACKSON, only Agent

WILLIAM M. DARLINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pittsburgh, Pa. Commissioner to take the acknowledgment and proof of Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Depositions, or any other writing (under seal or not,) to be used or recorded in the State of Ohio. Office in Fourth street, above Smithfield.

dec11-d&wtf

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing Lots in this Cemetery are referred for information to the Superintendant, on the grounds or to E. Thorn, Druggist, corner of Penn and Hand streets, Pittsburgh.

By order of the Board, J. CHISLETT, Superintendant.

dec11-d&wtf

TO STONE MASONS

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the "Allegheny Cemetery," or at the office of the subscriber in Allegheny City, until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1846, for erecting a stone wall on the line of the Butler road in front of said Cemetery. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber.

J. CHISLETT, Arc't.

nov29-d1m Office of the Allegheny Cemetery.

BOARD FENCING.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Allegheny Cemetery, or at the office of the subscriber in Allegheny City, until the 1st day of January 1846, for finding all materials and constructing a Board Fence of about 8500 ft in length on said Cemetery. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber.

J. CHISLETT, Arc't.

nov29-d1m Office of the Allegheny Cemetery.

CHESNUTS—6 bush in store and for sale by W. B. HAYS & Co., No 229 Liberty st. dec4

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific

Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON.

Owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye witness to the same. My child's health improved much after. SAM'L. MORRISON, Merchant Tailor, Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public.

D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician. Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, O.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir:—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child, in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by JONATHAN KIDD & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

aug19-w6m

MACKEREL—200 bbls Nos 2 and 3; 150 hf bbls Nos 1, 2 and 3. In store and for sale by S. McCLURKAN, 142 Liberty st. dec4

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER, 1845.

N. B. CRAIG.—JOHN SHEA.—WILLIAM THAW.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.	
Pots	4¼@4½
Pearls	4¼@4½
Scorchings	3¾@3
Saleratus	4½@4¾
Ale—℔ bbl	
XX Ale	—@7,00
Common	—@6,00
Axles—℔ lb.	
Bristles—℔ lb.	
American	31@40
Batting—℔ lb.	
Superior	@10
Common	@8
Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.	
Large size	@2,25
Small size	@—
Beeswax—℔ lb.	
Yellow	28@30
Blooms—℔ ton.	
Blooms	65,00@70,00
Brooms—℔ dozen	
Merchantable	1,20@1,75
Shaker	2,25@2,50
Barks—℔ cord.	
Chesnut Oak	4,12½@4,25
Black Oak	—@3,00
Hemlock	2,50@3,00
Coal—℔ bushel	
At the river	—
From wagon	5@5½
Cotton—℔ lb.	
Tennessee & Alabama	7@7½
Chocolate—℔ lb.	
Number 1	10@11
Cocoa, prepared	—@22
Candles—℔ lb.	
City dipped	@8
Pittsburgh Star	@22
Cincinnati do	@21
Sperm, best brands	@33
Do inferior	@30
Cotton Yarns	
Short reel—℔ lb.	
No. 5 to 10 @12	@16
" 11 to 13	16¼@17
" 14	17¼@18
Increasing ¼@1c. ℔ lb to No. 21.	
Long reel—℔ dozen	
No. 500	@9
" 600	@7
" 700	@6
" 800, 900, 1000	@5
Coverlet Yarn, lb.	@24
Carpet Chain	@20
Cotton Twine	@23
Candle Wick	@16
Coffee—℔ lb.	
Java, old white	11½@12
St. Domingo	6½@7
Laguayra	—@—
Rio	7½@8¼
Havana	@
Copper—℔ lb.	
Braziers'	28@29
Sheathing	28@29
Bolt	@—
Old	16@18
Cordage—By coil ℔ lb.	
Manilla	@10
White Rope	@10
Tarred	@9
Pack'g yarn, fine	@9
" com'n	@8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen.	
Extra Long	—@2,50
Long	—@1,75
Common	—@1,25
Plough Lines	—@75
Manilla Bed Cords—℔ doz.	
40 yd 6 thr'd	—@3,00
20@30 do do	1,50@2,25
Plough Lines	@75
Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb net.	
Mill work and machinery generally made to order	@3
Bevel'd gearage do	@3½
Light machinery do	@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do	@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in	@3
over 10 in	@2
Grate Bars	@2½
Hollow ware assort'd	@3½
Sad Irons	@5
Counter weights	@30
Dog Irons	@2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons	@6
[10 ℔ cent. off the following articles for cash.]	
Wagon boxes	@3
Dearborn " ℔ set	@50
Tea kettles doz.	7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons	10,00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar	@2,25
24 in. bow front	@2,25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)	
Domestics—℔ yard.	
Brown Cottons	
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c.	5½@8
3-4 Laurel & Brunswick	@5
Allegheny D	@8½
Light 4-4 brown	6@6½
4 Lanvale & Great Falls	@6
New Market Fine & Waltham	@10
Bleached, 4-4	6@14
Fine 11-4 Hamiltons Sheeting	@42
5-4 do	@14½
Tickings—	
Methuens	@16½
Suco	@14
Hudson	@14
A C A	14@16
Rochester	15@17
West Branch	@10½
Brown Drills	@11
Bleached	10@11½
Prints—	
Common	5½@8
Good Madder	8½@14
Merrimack & Fall River Blues	11½@12½
Drugs—By package.	
Aloes	13@17
Alum	—@3½
Assafoetida	20@25
Arrow Root	8@10
Aquafortis	10@11
Borax, refined	19@25
Balsam, Peru	2,00@2,25
Do Copavia	30@37½
Brimstone	4@5
Camphor, refined	45@62½
Chloride Lime, cask	7½@8
Cochineal	1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar	19@22
Copperas	1½@2½
Glue	12@13
Galls	20@25
Gum Arabic	40@50
" Copal	38@50
" Tragacinth	31@37½
" Shellac	15@18
" Mastic	1,20@1,25
Ipecac	87@100
Jalap, powdered	80@87
Litharge	5½@6¼
Liquorice Root	8@10
Liquorice Ball	19@20
Lac Dye	25@2[illegible]
Magnesia, Carb	31@37
Manna, Flake	37@62
Madder, Umbro	19@22
Madder, Common	17@18
Myrrh, Turkey	20@60
Oil, Vitriol	4½@5
" Castor	75@88
" Cassia	6,00@6,50
" Cloves	2,50@3,00
" Lemon	2,12½@2,25
" Peppermint	3,00@3,50
Opium, Turkey	7,50@8,00
Quinine	2,90@3,25
Rhubarb, root	68@75
Sal Ammon	20@25
Sal Soda	4½@5
Senna	25@30
Tartaric Acid	50@62
Vitriol, Blue	10@11
Dye Wood ℔ lb.	
Camwood	5½@7
Fustic	2½@3
Logwood, chipped	2½@3
Eliptic Springs—lb.	
Polished	10½@11½
Feathers—℔ lb.	
Kentucky	27@30
Ohio & Penn'a	25@30
Fruit—	
Almonds, shell'd	—@25
Soft	18@18
Hard	—@10
Currants, Zante	@12½
Filberts	8@9
Figs, Turkey	13@15
Malaga	none
Raisins, Muscat—	
Bunch	3,00@3,12
Bloom old	2,40@2,50
Cranberries, bush	@4,00
Lemons Sicily, bx	—@7,00
Oranges do	none
Peaches dry, bu	2,25@2,50
Apples dry,	1,12½@1,50
Apples green, bbl	1,12½@1,75
Fire Brick—℔ M.	
Fire brick	15,00@17,00
Freights—℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern.	
Philadelphia & Baltimore via Canal	
Flour, ℔ bbl	@—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c.	@—
Feathers	@—
Fur & Peltries	@—
Wool	@—
Rags	@—
Ashes	@—
Oil of all kinds	@—
Northern.	
To Detroit, heavy	—@—
To Cleveland, "	25@40
Western.	
via the River.	
To Cincinnati	—@—
Louisville	—@—
St Louis	—@—

Flour—℔ bbl.	
Extra brands	—@4,87½
Superfine	4,62½@4,75
Scratched	@
Fine	@
Rye Flour	@3,62½
" hf. bbls	@
Buckwheat, ℔ lb	1½@2
" hf. bbl	1,75@2,00
Feed—℔ bushel	
Bran	11@16
Shorts	@
Fish—℔ bbl.	
Mackerel, No 1	@—
No 1 hf bbls	—
No 2	8,50@10,00
No 2 hlf bls	3,50@5,00
No 3	6,50@8,75
No 1 kitts	@—
Herring, Gib'd	—@5,25
No 2	—@—
Salmon, No. 1	17,00@18,00
No 2	—@—
Shad	8,50@9,00
Cod, ℔ lb	—@4
Glass—	
Black Bottles	
Quart, ℔ gross	—@9,00
Pint, do	—@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon	—@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross	—@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—	
City brands	
8x10	2,25@2,5[illegible]
10x12	3,50@3,[illegible]
12x18	5,50@9,7[illegible]
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24	12,00@15,00
Country brands	
8x10	1,75@1,87
10x12	2,25@2,50
Gunpowder—℔ keg	
FFFG	5,50@6,00
Eagle 6¼ lbs	—@3,00
Do, dozen 1 lb canisters	—@7,00
FFFG do	—@4,00
Eagle do in papers	—@5,00
Rock powder	3,50@4,00
Grain—℔ bushel	
Wheat	80@85
Rye	@50
Oats	36@37½
Corn	43@50
Barley	65@75
Glue—℔ lb.	
Pittsb. common	11@12½
Ginseng—℔ lb	@30
Ginseng	27@30
Hay ℔ ton of 2000 lbs.	
Timothy	@16,00
Clover	—@—
Straw, 100 bdls.	—@—
Hides—℔ lb.	
Missouri	9@10½
Spanish	14@16
Do salted	—@—
Do kips ℔ skin	1,00@1,62
Green	—@4½
Hemp—℔ lb.	
Missouri & Ky	@4
Manilla	@5
Hops—℔ lb	
First sort '45	28@30
Indigo—by package.	
Bengal, lb	1,50@1,75
Spanish	1,10@1,25
Manilla	95@1,00
Lead—℔ lb.	
Missouri Pig	—@4½
Bar	—@5
Common sizes Pipe	6@6½
Sheet	—@6
Leather—℔ lb.	
Sole Baltimore	18@20
New York	15@17½
Damaged	13@15
Slaughter	18@20
Skirting	21@23
Harness, black	19@21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides	30,00@36,00
Russet do	36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd	21,00@24,00
Kips finished	24,00@36,00
Calf skin do	13,00@26,00
Lace Leather	18,00@—
N. England Seating,	
No 1 ℔ dozen	45,00@—
2 do	35,00@—
3 do	25,00@—
Sheep skins	2½@5
Lumber—From pile ℔ 1000 feet	
Pine, clear, inch	@20,00
Common, "	@10,00
Clear, 1¼	@30,00
Com'n 1¼	—@—
Clear, 2	@40,00
Com'n 2 "	—@—
Flooring clear 1 inch do	@—
1 in. common	@18,00
Oak do do	—@—
Pine Shingles ℔ 100	1,75@2,25
"	1,75@2,50
Laths, sawd 100	1,75@2,00
Maleable Iron—℔ lb.	
Maleable iron	@12½
Molasses—℔ gallon.	
Sugarhouse	—@45
N. Orleans	—@37½
New Orleans	—@40
Country	—@—
Naval Stores—	
Rosin, ℔ bbl	2,75@3,50
Pitch	3,00@3,50
Tar, Allegheny	—@—
" N. Carolina	3,75@4,00
Turpentine, gall.	—@75
Varnish, Copal	1,75@2,00
Oakum—℔ lb	
Pittsburgh	—@7
Oils—℔ gallon	
Linseed	68@70
Lard, City	65@75
Olive	1,25@1,50
Sperm, bleached	—@1,20
" unbleached	—@1,15
" Fall	95@1,06
Whale	—@75
Tanners, ℔ bbl	18,00@22,00
Paints—℔ lb.	
Prus Blue	87@1,00
Lampblack	6¼@7
Span. Whiting	1½@2
Chrome Green	38@55
" Yellow No 1	33@35
" " No 2	25@28
Brunsw'k Green	15@20
White Lead, dry	5¼@6½
" in oil, pure keg	—@1,65
" " No. 1	—@1,35
Red Lead	6½@8
Yellow Ochre	2½@3
Ven. Red	4½@5
Verdigris	50@58
Pig Metal—℔ ton.	
Allegheny.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@—
" Forge	—@—
Hanging Rock.	
No. 1 Foundry	@—
" Forge	—@—
Tennessee.	
Tennessee	—@—
Plaster Paris—℔ ton	
Plaster Paris	—@12,50
Provisions—	
Bacon Hams	—@—
" Shoulders	—@—
" Sides	—@—
Hog round, city cure	—@—
" country cure	—@—
Lard, No 1 in kegs	—@8
" " 2 in kegs	—@—
" " 1 in bbls	—@7½
Butter " 1 in kegs	10@11
" 1 in roll	10@12½
Cheese, W. Reserve	7@8
" Goshen	—@10
" Pine Apple	—@15
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl	@3,50
Do Butter	—@4,25
Potatoes—℔ bushel.	
Mercer	—@—
Neshannocks	37½@50
Rags—℔ lb.	
Country mixed	@3
Do good white	4½@5½
Rice—℔ lb.	
Rice	4½@5
Seeds—℔ bushel.	
Clover	5,00@6,00
Timothy	2,50@3,00
Flaxseed	1,00@1,05
Spices—℔ lb.	
Cloves	38@40
Cassia, in Mats	@25
Ginger	10@11
Nutmegs	160@175
Pepper	12@12½
Alspice	—@13
Snakeroot—℔ lb.	
Virginia	—@—
Seneca	—@—
Soap—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh yellow	—@4½
Cincinnati yellow	—@4½
Chillicothe yellow	—@—
Pittsburgh brown	—@—
Cincinnati brown	—@—
Chillicothe brown	—@—
Castile	—@—
Starch—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh No 1	@5½
Cincinnati No 1	—@5½
Steel ℔ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Foreign.	
Cast & shear	17½@18
Do single	16@17
Best German	@12½
" Eagle	@10½
" Hoop L.	@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture	
Cast steel	@—
Shear single	@—
" double	@—
" treble	@—
[illegible] steel	@10
English blister	@12½
American blister	@5½
Spring	5¼@5½
Spirits—℔ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordea'x	2,00@2,50
Rochelle	2,00@2,50
Rum Jamaica, 4th proof	1,50@1,75
" N O	87@1,00
" N E 1st proo.	40@50
Gin, Holland	1,[illegible]

Sugar—℔ lb	
N. O. prime, hhd	7¼@7½
fair, hhd	6¾@7
Havana, white lb	—@—
Brazil, " lb	10½@10½
Loaf, No 1 lb	—@—
" 2 lb	—@—
" 3 lb	—@—
Pulverize [illegible]	—@—
Salt—℔ bbl	
No. 1 afloat	95@96
1 in store	1,03@1,10
2 afloat	—@—
Table, doz. box	@—
Spelter—℔ lb.	
Spelter	@10
Tobacco—℔ lb.—[10 ℔ c't off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3@6
Manufacturers do	2@4
Ladies' Twist	@9
Plug in kegs	@6½
Plug in boxes	@14
6 twist	4½@6
Cavendish	@4
12s Lump in box	13@14
5s "	@11
16s "	@14
Scotch snuff	@14
Rappee	@14
Cut & Dry ½ lb pap.	@25
Tea—℔ lb.	
Imperial	60@75
Gunpowder	45@70
Young Hyson	30@70
Pouchong	50@75
Tinplate—℔ box	
I X	—@10,25
Tallow—℔ lb.	
Rendered	6¼@6½
Rough	—@4½
Soap Grease	—@4¼
Vices—℔ lb	
Solid boxes	@
Wines—℔ gallon.	
L. P. Madeira	[illegible]@3,00
L. P. Teneriffe	1,00@1,50
Lisbon	75@1,50
Dry Malaga	65@70
Sweet	62@65
Marseilles	70@75
Port	1,00@2,00
Calabria	65@70
Wool—℔ lb.	
Prime	@33
Full blood	@30
¾ blood	@28
½ blood	@26
¼ blood	@25
Common	22@25
Zinc—℔ lb.	
Sheet	8@9

Gazette & Advertiser Office,

Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Dec 10, 1845.

State of Trade—The business of the past week has been of a very limited character. The disagreeable state of the Weather, closed Rivers, &c. have operated injuriously to any disposition existing to transact out door business. There is also a scarcity of almost every description of Produce, and in this particular nothing can be done of importance until further supplies are received. At this season but few inhabitants from a distance are in the market, so that on the whole, Trade is quite dull. There is, however, a good inquiry for Produce, and parcels arriving will bring good prices. Manufactures of all kinds continue very active, but the changes in prices are few. Stocks are beginning to enlarge, the winter, however, came on suddenly, and the close of navigation found a bare market. The extraordinary facilities for manufacturing here are such as to require a combination of very peculiar circumstances to interrupt it in any degree.

The following synopsis of the Foreign News by the Cambria, will be of interest—Nothing more was said of opening the ports, the duty on wheat being still 15s per quarter, and there had been an advance in Breadstuffs. Without both a reduction of duty and an advance of price in the English market, it has been fully demonstrated present prices of flour and grain in this country, cannot be maintained. And such was the effect on Saturday in New York, Flour was freely offered at a decline on previous prices of 2 to 3 York shillings. Operators in cotton had anticipated a further decline in Liverpool; they will, therefore, be disappointed that prices were sustained, and that the demand had increased. The Potato crop is still reported as deficient, but nothing like famine is apprehended in consequence. The crop of wheat in England was spoken of as fair, though rather poor in quality, and the small grains abundant. Moneyed men had no apprehension about any derangement in money matters, growing out of the importation of grain. Trade was everywhere in a good condition, excepting only the want of confidence growing out of railroad speculations, operatives everywhere were fully employed. A sale of 8000 bbls American flour was made at Liverpool, Nov. 18th, at 32s 6d in bond, which is 6d less than the best sales before reported. Anything less than 36 shillings will not cover the cost of a barrel of flour in Liverpool purchased in N. Y. at $7, free of duty—when the duty is added, 46 shillings is as low as it can be afforded. These prices, compared with 32½ shillings, the price brought by the Cambria must make the news bad for holders of flour at $6,50@$7. The probable result will be that we shall export a fair amount of Breadstuffs and Cotton at remunerating prices to the Farmer and Planter. The losses that may fall on speculators, in this country, will not be shared by the Farmer. So far the speculations have accrued to their benefit.

The Weather for several days has been unsettled. The Thaw which commenced did not last long and the hopes of an opening of Navigation from this cause are at an end for the present. It is intensely cold again and freezing hard.

P. S. *Thursday Morning, 9 o'clock A. M.*—To give the subscribers to our weekly the latest commercial intelligence, we append the following by the mails of this morning:

In New York on Monday afternoon Flour was declining, $6,50 is all that Western would command, but there was nothing doing.

In Philadelphia, Monday evening, there were plenty of sellers of Flour at $6,50 but no buyers.

In Baltimore, Monday evening, Howard street Flour had declined to $6, and sales at that from store.

The Rivers and Weather.—Notwithstanding the intense cold, there was a rise last night out of the Monongahela and 16½ feet water this morning. This comes of the late Thaw, but the cold is so intense, we fear it will do no good. One or two steamers which were lying below, have arrived.

Ashes—Since our report of last week we have no transactions of importance to quote. There is no steady demand, and the few sales have but little influence on the market. They comprise a few lots of Scorchings at $2 75@2 87½. Pots—Sales of a few casks at $4@4 12½. Pearls, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at $4,75@[illegible]. Saleratus is offered at $4 ℔ 100 lbs. Some 8 or 10 casks of extra Pots sold at 4¼c ℔ lb.

Ale—Prices are the same, but the market is firm and stock limited.

Beef—No demand for packing. Old beef is dull—Mess is held at $6,50@7,00 ℔ bbl. Limited sales of smoked at 7@8c ℔ lb.

Brooms are in demand at $1,12½@1,50 ℔ doz. for common to good quality. In store they are held at $1,20@$1,75 and "Extra" at $2,50 per doz.—sales.

Beans—Sales 125 bu small white from store at $1,18¾@1,25 ℔ bu, mostly at the latter. From wagon they command $1@1,12½ ℔ bu. In mixed lots nothing doing and few offering.

Butter—Keg is neglected at the moment. No. 1 will bring 10@10½c from wagon. Roll is in more active request. Sales from wagon of 6@7000 lbs at 11@12½c ℔ lb, and 5@6000 lbs from store at 12@12½c. There is a good deal of Roll in the market.

Bacon—No new Bacon yet received, and of old the market is bare. Some is expected next week.

Cordage—Prices are the same, but an advance on Manilla is looked for, owing to the advance on Hemp eastward.

Cotton Yarns—The market is hardly so firm as it has been, and although we cannot alter our figures, we may say they are very freely offered at them. There is certainly no difficulty in purchasing any quantity on the usual terms. The mills, without exception, are running every spindle.

Copper—Sales of Sheathing at 28c ℔ lb. cash.

Cider—Very little now coming in. It will bring $2,50@2 75 ℔ bbl.

Copperas is a drug at $1,50 ℔ 100 lbs.

Cotton—We note a sale, the largest for some time, of 100 bales good and prime Tennessee and N. Alabama, at 7@7½c, cash and usual time. The market is bare of the lower qualities, and the stock of all descriptions is very light. The Upholsters are rather hard run for such stock as they use.

Cheese—There has not been much done this week. The receipts are limited and the stock in store is generally held for retailing. Sales of bxs W. R. at 7½ and 8c, the latter in a retail way. Some lots are held for 8c, round. Sales of Prime N. Y. large Cheese at 10c ℔ lb.

Coal—The prices for city use, in a retail way, delivered, are 5@5½c in Pittsburgh, and 6@7c in Allegheny. The Mills, Factories, &c, are supplied by contract at 3½@4c ℔ bu.

Candles—The market is steady. City dipped 8c. Cincinnati Star 21c ℔ lb, a reduction of 1 cent. Pittsburgh, of superior quality, are firm at 22c.

Flour—Since our last Report the market has been barely supplied with Flour. The closing of all the avenues through which to ship has cut off all receipts by river, and from the country by wagon they have been very meagre. The demand, however, has been solely for city use, and in consequence of the small stock prices have been very steadily maintained. The rates current to-day—$4,62½@4,75 ℔ bbl—are those which have prevailed through the week. Sales of Buckwheat in scks from wagon at $1,50@1,62½, and from store at $1,75 and 2,00 ℔ 100 lbs—the latter for "Extra hulled." The complexion of the Foreign news is unfavorable for the prices which the article has attained at the principal marts in the country, and a decline is more than probable.

Fruit—*Dried*—We have not noticed or heard of any transactions in Peaches. They will bring $2,25 ℔ bu. Dried Apples are brisk and higher. Sales in the early part of the week from store at $1,20@1,25. To-day 200 bu, sold at $1,37½. From wagon and first hands they will now bring $1 25 ℔ bu. M. R. Raisins are plenty and held at $3 ℔ bx—retail sales at $3,12½ ℔ bx. Fresh Figs are selling at 14@15c ℔ lb in a small way. Sale 150 bu Tennessee Groundnuts at $1,50. They are now held at $2,87½@3,00 ℔ bu.

Since writing the above we hear of further purchases

Green—Apples of good varieties and prime order are held at $2 ℔ bbl—inferior at less, as in quality, condition, &c. No Cranberries coming in.

Fish—There is little doing in Bbl Fish beyond sales to the city trade. White Fish are lower. They are now offered at $7 50 for bbls and $4 for hlf bbls.

of Apples to the extent of 800 bu by one dealer at about $1,37½. The stock is now mostly in his hands

Ginseng—Little or none coming in. We continue to quote it at 30c ℔ lb in good sized lots.

Glass—The stock on the market is light, and the views of holders are somewhat higher, but the sales do not indicate an advance. Sale 60 bxs 8 X 10 at $1,75, cash, 1,50 do at the same and 50, 10 X 12 at $2,37½, both cash on future delivery. From store small sales 8 X 10 at $1,75@1,85. Some ask higher. The stocks in Manufacturers hands are accumulating and by the probable opening of navigation will be large. The receipts must then have an influence on prices for the worse. In City brands no change.

Grain—*Wheat* is about the same as last and we quote it at 80@85c ℔ bu.

Barley—The principal Brewers are now stocked—Prime will still bring 75c ℔ bu.

Rye—The market is steady and demand active at 50c ℔ bu.

Oats—There are very few now coming in, but we cannot quote them at less than 36@37½c, though 500 bu have been sold this week from store at 37½c.

Corn—Shelled will readily bring 45@48c. Sales from store at 50c ℔ bu.

Groceries—*Sugar*—The sudden closing of the Rivers has cut off all supplies from below. In a former Report when noticing some receipts of new crop, we remarked that the market would be governed by the weather. So it has resulted. New crop is ½ cent ℔ lb higher than last week—Sales at 6¾@7c. None of the lower qualities now on sale. Old crop is held as previously at 6¾@7½c ℔ lb. Bbl rates ½@¾c higher. The stock is very light.

Molasses—The stock of Molasses is also very low.—Last sales of new crop at 37½ cents ℔ gallon. 40c is now asked. S. H. at 43@45c.

Coffee—The market for Coffee is very dull. Prices are the same. Sales of 200@250 bags Rio at 7½ for Inferior to 8½c for Prime.

Teas—The market is without alteration and very quiet.

Hemp—Sales Dew rotted at $4, and Manilla at $8 ℔ 100 lbs. The latter is advancing eastward, and is dearer in proportion than here.

Hogs—Prices have suddenly advanced for Dead Hogs in the city retail market, but although $4 25 ℔ 100 lbs has been paid in several instances, the Packers generally decline paying more than $4. At this 6@700 head sold this week.

Hops—We are still unable to quote a price for Hops. They are falling in the East. They will probably bring 30c ℔ lb here.

Honey is dull. Pure Comb in bxs is held at 15c ℔ lb, and sells slowly.

Lumber, Staves, Hoop Poles, &c—None afloat. In the yards prices are the same as quoted for a month or so past. An intelligent dealer has taken the trouble to ascertain as near as can be the quantity of Lumber now piled in this market, and he makes it to be 15,000,000 feet. The stock is certainly a large one, as much so as is usually held in May. A full stock is from 15 to 20,000,000 feet. We shall have plenty of seasoned to spare our friends below in the Spring. Nothing doing in Staves. Nor in Shingles. Hoop Poles continue very scarce, and will bring $10@12 ℔ M cash.

Lard—Some few parcels of new are held on the market. Sales of No 1 in Kegs at 8c and in Bbls at 7½c ℔ lb, which we quote. No 2 in Bbls 7c. Sales 10@12,000 lbs Rough at 5c ℔ lb.

Metals—*Iron*—The market is very steady and firm at the rates current for some months past. We do not see anything to influence the market for some time to come, and the probability is the present quotations will remain unaltered till Spring, at least. Common Bar 3@4c ℔ lb, and Juniata 4c.

Nails—The foregoing remarks are equally applicable to Nails. Quotations are the same and likely to continue so. No. 2 10d $4,75@4,87½ ℔ keg, 8d $4@4,12½. No 1, 10d $4, 8d $4.25 ℔ keg. Juniata 10d $4 25 and 8d $4,50 ℔ keg.

Steel—Down to the close of navigation the demand for Pittsburgh Spring and Blister was active; it will be large in the Spring. The make of all the Furnaces was fully taken up. Prices the same—Spring 5¼@6c, with occasional sales of large lots at less.

Tin Plate—Limited sales through the week at our quotation. Stock large.

Copper—Sheathing is steady at our figures.

Russia Sheet Iron is held at 15c ℔ lb and sales.

Malleable Iron is steady at former quotation—12½c ℔ lb.

Lead—The stock on the market is light, but firmly held at $4,50 ℔ 100 lbs for Pigs, and 5c ℔ lb for Bar—large sales.

Bloom—The market is entirely bare of Blooms. A prime article would readily bring $70, or more. Sale 3 tons at $70, 4 mos.

Pig Metal—The market remains very quiet. Hot blast H. R. is not much sought for. But few sales are making of that description, and they are small lots only at former prices. Sale 100 tons 'Canal' Metal of good quality at $31, 6 mos. 40 tons rather high at $29, 4 mos. The consumption is very large, greater than was ever known before in this market. Should navigation continue closed until toward Spring, the stocks here will be pretty well worked up, and the market cleared of that now held on sale. Since writing the above we hear a sale of 90 tons cold blast H. R. at $35, 4 mos, and 100 tons same kind and quality at the same.

Malt—Limited sales of Barley Malt at $1 ℔ bu, and Rye at 70c.

Naval Stores—The extremes asked by different holders for Rosin and Pitch are wide. For Rosin $2 75 to 4 00 and Pitch 3 00@2 75 ℔ bbl is asked. Sales of N. Carolina Tar at $3 75@4,00 ℔ bbl cash. Spirits of Turpentine are down a shade—75c ℔ gall is now offered by the bbl.

Oils—Sale 275 galls Linseed, country pressed, from store at 68c and Iron bound casks $1 each. Sales 350 gallons City pressed at 70c ℔ gall. We quote 68@70c. Lard Oil has become scarce and dearer. Sales best Winter at 75c in bbls. Of inferior qualities, we are not informed of a lot on the market.

Oil Cake is held at $15 ℔ ton, and dull.

Pork—We are still without sales to show the actual state of the market. No parcels on the spot have been offered, and some to arrive, put out as feelers, have created the *nominal* quotations of 5@5½c ℔ lb. Good well cut meat might bring more, but until some transactions actually become public, these figures must be regarded as nominal. The state of the market will warrant full prices. Bbl Pork is neglected. Mess is the only description held here, and it is quoted at $12 50.

Potatoes—We have been disappointed this year in receiving the usual supply from French Creek. The stock held here is in a precarious condition, especially Neshannocks, which are offered at 37½c ℔ bu. They retail at 50c. The Reds we believe, are not affected by the disease—we quote them at 25c.

Rice—No new Rice yet received. The market is accordingly bare of a prime article. For the qualities held here see quotations.

Rags—We have no change to notice. Sales 5@6000 lbs in lots at quotations.

Soap—Sales 100 bxs Brown at 4@4½c ℔ lb, and from store at 4@4½c.

Salt—The stock is abundantly large. Few sales of any importance are making. Some 500 bbls changed hands at $1 03 ℔ net bbl delivered.

We may mention that small lots are selling at $1,05@1,06 ℔ net bbl delivered.

Shot—Kegs are held at $14 50, and Bags at $1,25, and sales.

Seeds—Cloverseed is up a shade. We note a sale today of 150 bu from store at $5 50 ℔ bu cash. From wagon we quote $5@5 12½ ℔ bu. Most holders demand $6. In Timothy we hear of no transactions—held in store at $2,75@3 00 ℔ bu. Flaxseed is steady at $1@1,05, the latter for large lots of good clean seed.

Tobacco—We have nothing to notice in the market out of the ordinary transactions. Leaf is selling at $2 to $6 ℔ 100 lbs—the latter for Missouri. Sales 6 Twist at 5@7c ℔ lb.

Tanners Scraps readily command 2½@3c ℔ lb.

Tar—Sales N. Carolina at $3 75@4 ℔ bbl. Stock good.

Tallow is scarce. Butcher's Rough is selling at 4½c ℔ lb. We hear of no sales of rendered, and we quote from the last transactions at 6¼@6½c ℔ lb.

Vinegar—Limited sales of Cider Vinegar at 10c ℔ gall.

White Lead—The market is steady at former rates. The disposition to advance has not led to any practical results. Pure is held at $1 65 ℔ keg, and No. 1 at $1 35. But few sales, except to the city trade, for stock.

Wool—The market continues steady at our quotations. 2@3000 lbs Common and Pulled brought 24@26c ℔ lb.

Whiskey has advanced. Two lots of Common received to-day brought 25c ℔ gall. Rectified is held at the same and is not brisk.

MONEY MARKET.

The market is the same as regards Uncurrent Notes. With the exception of Brownsville, Steubenville, Wellsburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati, which are ½ per cent, they are bought at ¾ per cent. discount—small lots at 1 per cent. The quotations are nominally the same. Western Notes and all under the general denomination of "Currency," continue scarce. The present demand for Western funds is periodical, and arises from the heavy investments made at this season in Pork and other Produce. Southern funds will also be in demand for some time to come. The amount of paper offered for discount in Bank is large, and they have been unable to supply all the demands for money. In consequence, some 'good' paper has been thrown out. There is not a great deal of paper offering in the streets, and the rates are about the same. There have been loans during the week at a moderate premium. No change in Broken Bank Notes. In specie no change, and nothing doing.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street

GOEHRING'S Yards,
Allegheny city, December 10.

There was an improvement in the offerings this week, but mainly of

Beeves, of which 214 head were sold to Butchers at prices ranging from $2 00 to $4,00 ℔ 100 lbs net—about the same as last week. We are also advised of other sales to the extent of 125 head at about the same rates.

Sheep—57 head only were driven in. They were tolerable only and sold at $1 25. Prices may be quoted at $1@1,75 ℔ head, and occasionally an extra lot at $2.

Hogs—16 head, all that were offered, sold at $4,25@4,50 ℔ 100 lbs net, a clear advance of 25c. They are scarce and in active request by Butchers. They are mostly picked up before reaching the yards. $4 25 has been paid this week by Packers for heavy Hogs.

No Calves offered.

Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY, December 10.

The good sleighing in the country brought a fine attendance at this market. There was an abundance of nearly every kind of Produce, and a pretty good sprinkling of Game.

Meat, Poultry, &c.—Butchers meat is selling at former prices—best cuts of Beef, Pork and Veal, 5@6c ℔ lb.—Mutton 3@4c. Sausages 8@10c. Green Hams 5½@5¾c. Outside the stalls, Veal quarters were selling at 37½c for Fore, and 50 to 75c for Hind quarters. Dead Hogs sold quick at $4@4,50 ℔ 100 lbs. Beef quarters at 1½@2c ℔ lb for Fore, and 2½@3c for Hind. Pheasants 50c ℔ pair. Partridges 12½c ℔ pair. Rabbits in abundance at 15@18¾c ℔ pair—generally the latter. Any quantity of Turkeys at 20c to $1 each. Geese 18@25c, each. Ducks 25 to 44c ℔ pair. Chickens 18¾@25c ℔ pair. We noticed a good deal of fresh Venison in the market. Saddles were held from $1 75 to $4, each. Fore quarters $1 25 each, or 2,50 the pair—some selling at 9@10c ℔ lb.

Butter, &c.—Fresh Print abundant at 18@20c ℔ lb—inferior 16c. Roll—15@16c ℔ lb. Apple Butter 10@12½c ℔ qt. Honey 15@16c ℔ lb. Eggs 15@18¾c ℔ doz—generally the latter.

Vegetables—Apples tolerable plenty at 10@15c ℔ peck. Turnips 8@10c. Beets 6¼c ℔ half peck. Neshannock Potatoes 50c ℔ bu. Common Reds 25@31¼c. Cellery 5c ℔ bunch. Pickles 5@8c ℔ doz. Hommony 4@5c ℔ qt. The market was pretty well supplied for the season.

Fish—Very few were offered, except common varieties, which sold slowly and cheap.

Flour and Grain—Wheat Flour retailed at $2,37½@2,50 ℔ 100 lbs—Buckwheat at $2. Oats were held at 40@43 ℔ bu, but went off slowly at that. No Corn noticed.

It will be observed that nearly every thing is pretty high and pays good prices.

WHITE FISH—20 bbls White Fish; 10 hf bbls do. For sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co. Water and Front sts. dec3

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 6, 1845.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1845.

In *Senate*, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and ordered to be printed. After some business of no special interest, Mr. Speight of Miss. offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information he may possess as to the expediency of erecting a fort or forts on Ship Island, on the coast of Mississippi, which lies over under the rule.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the *House*, the debate in reference to a public printer went on between Messrs. Davis and Bayly. The resolution of Mr. Davis to raise a Committee, and give the printing to the lowest bidder was voted down by the majority, and the House went into an election which resulted as follows:

For Ritchie & Heiss,	123
For Dowe & Fiske,	69
For Jefferson & Co.,	2
For Gales & Seaton,	1
Whole number of votes,	198
Necessary to a choice,	100

The Speaker announced that Ritchie & Heiss of the Union having received the greatest number of votes were elected Printers of the House for the twenty-ninth Congress.

Amos Lane was then re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms by resolution, and Mr. Whitney, of Illinois, Door Keeper. Both were immediately sworn in.

Several nominations were submitted for Post Master to the House—the Whigs generally supporting Mr. McCormick, and the opposite party having several candidates. The following was the result of the Ballot.

Mr Johnson, (present P. M.)	102
Mr. McCormick,	71
Brenaugh,	21
Campbell,	5
Whole number of votes,	199
Necessary to a choice,	100

Mr Johnson having received the greater number of votes was declared to be duly elected, and the House, at nearly 4 o'clock, adjourned, having chosen all the officers of the House excepting Chaplain.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1845.

In *Senate*, an effort was made to take the appointment of the Standing Committees from the Senate, which has been heretofore elected by ballot, and give their appointment to the Vice President. The attempt failed, by a vote of 20 to 21. The Senate then resolved to elect the Standing Committees on Monday. Mr. Evans, of Maine, gave notice of his intention to bring in sundry bills, when the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

The *House* spent much time in selecting their seats for the session. That business being concluded, Mr. Giles of Md. moved that ten thousand extra copies of the President's message be printed, or of such portions of it as relate to Texas and Mexico. He considered this portion of the Message as immensely important, and as the President of the United States had invited the earliest attention of Congress to the subject, and as we could not be placed in possession of the documents and Message before the end of a month, he hoped that the extra copies would be furnished at the earliest practical moment. It was important that what was said upon the subject of Mexico and Texas should be known at home and abroad.

A motion was made by way of amendment, to print three thousand copies of the Message in German, which was lost.

Mr. Payne of Ala. moved as an amendment, that 20,000 extra copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury be printed. He considered it a most extraordinary Report,—extraordinary from its cogent reasoning and from the fact that it was the first document that ever came from the Treasury Department approximating to the doctrines of Free Trade. Congress was to act upon this subject—at least he hoped there would be some action upon it—and that the extra copies would be ordered.

Mr. Hopkins, of Va. said that the usual number of extra copies was ten thousand, and though the document was an important one, he hoped that no more would be ordered.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., like the member from Alabama, regarded the question as important, and he desired to test the strength of the House upon the question of printing 20,000 copies of an acknowledged free trade document.

A warm debate was here likely to spring up, which, however, was put an end to by a motion from Mr. Kennedy, of Ia., to adjourn. Carried—ayes 101, noes not counted, and the House adjourned at half past three, until Monday next.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

The article in our paper of Saturday, on the Commerce of the Canal, was written on Thursday evening. We were no less surprised than gratified when the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette came to hand on Saturday morning, to find that a public meeting had been held in Philadelphia upon the subject of reducing the Tolls. The sentiments there expressed are exactly the same as those embodied in our article on Saturday. The following Resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That we consider the Main Line of Pennsylvania, under its present Rates of Tolls, to be injurious to the State, and detrimental to its commercial interest—it is therefore

Resolved, That in order to remedy the evil and correct any abuse that may exist, we, in conjunction with adjacent counties, petition the Legislature, with instructions to the Board of Canal Commissioners, and ask for a sufficient reduction of tolls to justify an increase of Business to the works, and thereby a decrease of tax to the people, as well as the protection of the trade of our own state.

Resolved, That as we view the measure as one entirely distinct from party politics, it is hoped that citizens generally will co-operate with us in the measure, and on this important subject, unite for the good of all.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, both the Preamble and Resolutions, should be published in one or more of the daily papers of the city, and a committee of —— be appointed to carry out the measure by getting up an address to the Legislature, &c.

After which, on motion being made, the following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee to draw up an address to the Legislature, viz:—David Cumming, James Rees, John Hewitt and John Jordan, Esqs.

Now this is precisely the course to be pursued. Let the Legislature be petitioned strongly—let the naked state of the case be laid before it, and the whole matter will speedily be settled. If the Commissioners will not reduce the Tolls 25 or 33 per cent., we are glad there is a power that can compel them to do it. The whole system of drawbacks and discriminations must be abolished. We want a clear system which can be understood; not one, like the present, so complicated as to require a month's study to comprehend it.

We hope a meeting will be called here, and also in the adjoining counties, and through the whole State. Pennsylvanians have slumbered too long over this matter. It is the interest of every tax-payer in the Commonwealth, and now since a timely move is made, let us follow it up with vigor. More about this in a day or two.

We are indebted to Hon. C. Darragh, Hon. Wm. H. Ewing and Wm. Flinn, Esq., for copies of the President's Message.

The Message—Opinions of the Press.

The Baltimore American, of Wednesday, in regard to the Oregon portion of the Message, says:

We are to infer from the language of the Message that our Government, as represented by the Administration, has fully resolved that Great Britan shall not have any foothold whatever on the Pacific within the limits of the Oregon territory; that our rights in that region, not only "clear and unquestionable" but exclusive also, shall be maintained; and that neither compromise nor arbitration shall be allowed, saving the twelve months' notice of the termination of the existing arrangement, to interfere any longer with the extension of our authority over the whole region.

What course the British Government will take upon this announcement of the United States of an end of all compromise, coupled with an assertion of right to the whole of Oregon, we shall probably know before a long interval. The action of Congress indeed is necessary to give force to the position of the President. But of that action and the nature of it we presume there is little doubt. The President will be sustained. The period of twelve months will elapse before a positive enforcement of the Government's views and determinations will take place, unless in the meantime some demonstration on the part of England shall bring matters to a more hasty issue. She will doubtless strengthen herself in Oregon, if she has not already done so. For it is not to be presumed that all her pretensions to that country will be given up without a struggle.

The same paper of Thursday, remarks:

But it is the subject of our foreign relations, as treated by the Message, that calls for the most serious notice. Upon this point we spoke yesterday. The position which the President has taken is one to which he was compelled by his own inaugural language—perhaps we may say by the action of his party last winter in regard to the Oregon Occupation Bill. We must accustom ourselves to the idea of a Government absolutely controlled by a dominant party. Constitutionalism has become a shadowy something—nothing. The eye need be no longer cast to that quarter to discern the guides and metes of national policy. "We want Oregon; we will have it"—these are the postulates; the democracy will recognise no other. To the same final conclusion we should be ready to come; but there are various means of attaining an end—one sort pacific and mild, another sort rough, peremptorily and violent. But what is done is done.

Yet having gone so far, why has Mr. Polk shrunk from looking the whole issue directly in the face? After taking a stand which leaves compromise of any sort out of the question, he says, "It is hoped that in this enlightened age these differences may be amicably adjusted." What differences! Why these very issues with Great Britan which he has declared can be settled only by her yielding every thing—which she would not do after the pledge her government has given if the whole island were to sink into the ocean as penalty of resistance. Again; along with declarations which threaten war, Mr. Polk would reduce the tariff and its revenues and establish a metallic currency—two things the most incongruous that can be imagined. "War, then," says the National Intelligencer," is quite a possible part of the political programme which he offers. And how does he propose to make us ready for it? By filling our coffers? By invigorating the arts and trades at home? No; we are to carry on a war with hard money, and abolish home industry, that we may have abundant supplies independent of foreign trade!"

The first step in the contingency of hostilities would be to cast the whole Sub-treasury humbug to the dogs. An issue of Treasury notes would afford the only means of raising money to carry on a war. These, though bearing interest, would soon form the currency of the country. But perhaps this feature of a paper circulation would be engrafted on the Sub-Treasury, and we should be told that it was a consistent part of the system.

Railroad Meeting at Ebensburgh.

A large and respectable meeting was held at Ebensburgh on the 29th ult., at which resolutions were passed in favor of a continuous Railroad between this city and Philadelphia, and the following resolutions in relation to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Resolved, That while we believe the construction of a continuous Railroad from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh to be of most vital importance to the interests of the entire Commonwealth, as she will thereby open a channel through her own borders for the immense trade of the Mississippi valley and the great Northern Lakes, yet are we convinced that the completion of such a road would in a great measure fail in securing that important object, should any other point than Pittsburgh be adopted as a termination for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Resolved, That while we believe it to be the duty of the Legislature to grant a charter for a centre route, we also hold it to be their duty, in order to promote the general welfare and prosperity of our beloved Commonwealth, to grant to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right of terminating their road at the city of Pittsburgh as a terminus of that Road at Wheeling, Parkersburgh or the mouth of Fishing Creek, would inflict deep and lasting injury upon our interests, whether social, mercantile or agricultural.

This is a just and liberal view of the matter, and one which every intelligent and well-informed man, will finally take.

Delegates were appointed to the Railroad Convention to be held in Harrisburgh on the 2d Monday of January next, a Convention, by the way, in which this county ought to be largely represented.

☞ The Report of Secretary of the Treasury is published in tho Baltimore papers, filling between five and six broad and closely printed colums. It is decidedly anti-protective—elaborates upon the idea in the President's message that no rate of duty on an imported article is constitutional, but that which will bring the most money into the Treasury—and attacks at length the *minimum* principle and specific duties of the tariff of 1842.

The warehousing system is recommended.

Drawback on goods exported from this country through Canada, is proposed.

Is in favor of reducing and graduating the price of the public lands.

The Sub-Treasury—under the new name of the Constitutional Treasury—is strongly recommended—and, in connection with it, the establishing of a branch mint in New York suggested.

These are the chief points in the report, which is as long, seemingly, as Mr. Walker could make it.

THE POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster General in his report, estimates the deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office, during the last fiscal year, at about a million and a quarter of dollars.

We are glad to learn that he recommends that Congress shall purchase tha patent right of Morse's Telegraph, and we hope that his recommendation shall be adopthd.

He suggests that the plan of weighing letters shall be abandoned, and the old mode of estimating by the number of pieces of paper in each letter be restored—which we hope will *not* be adopted. If the half ounce weight for a single letter be too much, let it be reduced to a quarter of an ounce; but let us have nothing of the old mode of prying into letters by post office clerks, and guessing at how many pieces of paper each letter is made up.—*Balt. Pat.*

☞ OLE BULL left New York on Wednesday in the packet ship Baltimore for Havre.

It is said that this distinguished artist gave two hundred concerts while in this country, which yielded him nearly $80,000.

☞ Judge ISAAC S. PENNYBACKER (L. F.) has been elected United States Senator from Virginia for six years from the fourth of March last.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was, with commendable promptitude, placed upon the tables of the two Houses of Congress yesterday. It will probably be several days before it will be within our reach in printed form and we have therefore made hasty notes of some of the most important particulars of information which it affords.

We learn from it that the Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND MEANS.

From customs,	$27,528,112 70
From sales of public lands,	2,077,022 30
From miscellaneous sources,	163,998 56
Total receipts,	29,769,133 56
Add balance in Treasury July 1, 1844,	7,857,379 64
Total means,	37,626,513 20
The EXPENDITURES during the same fiscal year amounted to	29,968,206 98
Leaving a balance in Treasury July 1st, 1845, of	7,658,306 22

The estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846, are:

RECEIPTS.

From customs 1st quarter by actual returns,	$8,861,932 14
For 2d, 3d and 4th quarters, as estimated,	15,638,067 86
Total from customs,	24,500,000 00
From sales of public lands,	2,200,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources,	120,000 00
Total receipts,	26,820,000 00
Add balance in Treasury 1st July, 1845,	7,658,306 22
Total means, as estimated,	34,478,306 22

EXPENDITURES.

The actual expenditures for first quarter, ending 30th of Sept., 1845,	$8,463,092 41	
The estimated expenditures for the other three quarters, from 1st October, 1845, to 30th June, 1846, are:		
For civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous purposes,	6,739,211 06	
Army proper,	2,591,735 06	
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.,	2,316,778 82	
Indian department,	1,649,791 94	
Pensions,	1,356,556 02	
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes,	856,976 48	
Redemption of residue of loan of '41,	29,300 00	
Treasury notes outstanding,	687,764 18	
Naval establishment,	4,902,845 93	
		29,627,051 99

Which, deducted from total means above stated, will leave in the Treasury on 1st July, 1846, an estimated balance of	4,851,254 32

The estimated Receipts, Means and Expenditures for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1846, and ending June 30, 1847, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs for the four quarters,	$22,500,000 00
From public lands,	2,400,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental sources,	100,000 00
	25,000,000 00
Add estimated balance to be in Treasury 1st July, 1846,	4,851,254 32
Total estimated means for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847,	27,851,254 32

EXPENDITURES.

The estimated expenditure during the same period, viz:		
The balance of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year,	$1,441,457 10	
Permanent and indefinite appropriations,	2,997,915 72	
Specific appropriations asked for this year,	21,079,440 43	
Total estimated expenditures,	25,518,813 25	
Which is composed of the following particulars:		
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	*$5,925,292 62	
Army proper,	3,364,458 92	
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.,	4,331,809 93	
Pensions,	2,507,100 00	
Indian department,	2,214,916 18	
Naval establishment,	6,839,390 88	
Interest on public debt,	835,844 72	
		25,518,813 25
Which, deducted from the total of means before stated, gives an estimated balance on 1st July, 1847, of		4,332,441 07

*The sum of $121,050 of debt assumed for the cities in the District of Columbia; the sum of $1,000,000 for supplying deficiency in revenues from postage, and $350,000 for postages for Congress and Executive Departments, are included in the sum of $5,925,292 62.

New Hampshire Election.

The Eastern mail of this morning brings us extras from the Concord Statesman, the Manchester American and the Dover Enquirer, from which we compile the following returns. They are sufficient to show that Woodbury is again defeated, and by an increased majority.

	November			September		
	Goodwin.	Hale.	W'd'y.	G'dwn.	Hale.	W'd'y
Strafford, 12 twns.	926	1153	988	755	939	909
Rockingham, 12	558	705	712	462	590	570
Carroll, 3	84	165	205	82	128	237
Hillsborough, 9	1444	805	1575	1079	528	1005
Merrimack, 8	534	575	1019	427	519	961
Total	3556	3405	4590	2805	2704	3784

Majority against Woodbury 2371; do in Sept. 1825.—*N. Y. Trib.*

HON. ROBERT C. GRIER of Pittsburgh is understood to have been designated by the President to fill the seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States vacated by the death of the late Justice Baldwin. Mr. Grieer is now President Judge of the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania. He came from Columbia County of that State, and practised at the bar in Northumberland and Lycoming Counties. He is a man of courteous address, and was always regarded as a sound lawyer, but he never gained the reputation on the Bench which his colleagues at the bar, Barnsides and Lewis, have acquired.—*New York Tribune.*

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—Our expors to Great Britain in the month of November, reached nearly two millions of dollars, one third of which was breadstuffs alone. About two-thirds of the aggregate exports for the month were in shipments to Great Britain and dependencies. The external demand for our staple agricultural products this year will be large, without a corresponding extent of importations. The balance of trade between the United States and all other countries must nett a large balance in our favor, and give a large importation of the precious metals.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ The snow storm of Wednesday extended as far as Richmond.

The Penasacola Gazette of the 22d states that the United States ship *St. Mary's*, a day or two previous, was dispatched from that port for Mexico with a "person of some distinction" as passenger.

The Message of the President solves the mystery in part, by stating that "a distinguished citizen of Louisiana" had already sailed for Mexico in the capacity of Envoy Extraordiuary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and the Union of Wednesday finishes the revelation by informing us that "the distinguished citizen of Louisiana" is the Hon. John Slidell, a Member of the last Congress, and Representatives elect to the present.

So far from objecting to this mission, our readers already know we heartily approve it; and we see no reason to doubt that the gentleman selected will discharge worthily the trust reposed in him. We cannot help thinking, however, that after wating until within two weeks of the meeting of Congress, it would have been no more than respectful to the Senate had the President taken time to obtain the advice and consent of that body to the appointment.—*Nat. Intel.*

"THE OREGON QUESTION."—We are glad to learn that a young lawyer of ability, Mr. Wyndham Robertson, Jr., late of Petersburgh, and now professionally employed by the Government here in the business of the Treasury, (a "Democrat" of course,) has prepared and is about to publish a candid and independent view of the Oregon question, with the rise, history, and present nature and extent of our title. He explodes, we understand, all claim on our part, derived either from Gray's discovery of the river mouth, or under the French, through the purchase of Louisiana, and narrows down our right to that obtained from Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819, which merely substitutes us for her as counter-claimants to Great Britain, and as her counter-party in the Nootka Sound Convention of 1790. Mr. R. maintains, we hear, that this last is the whole basis of our title, which has been so modified by subsequent negotiations and offers on our side, that it is idle as well as wrong to think of pushing it beyond the line which we have repeatedly offered—that of the 49th parallel of latitude.

If Mr. R. establishes—as we think may be done—these views, he will have done for the cause of peace and of the country a genuine service; for which those of whom he immediately holds office will probably thank him little; but that probability only heightens his merit as a Democrat of that more real sort whose opinions are not held on every point by the tenure on which he holds his place—Executive pleasure. His book will, we apprehend, be both as instructive and important as some other works whose authors have arrived at different conclusions. *Audi alteram partem:* let prudent people look at both sides.—*Nat. Intel.*

OREGON.—Accounts from Oregon city, Columbia river, to the 28th July, have been received by way of the Sandwich Islands and the overland route through Mexico. According to the New York Sun—

The Americans have full possession of the country south of the Columbia. Being in the majority, and under a republican constitution similar to that of the Territory of Iowa, the Americans in Oregon elect all officers of government, appoint judges and administer the laws. The servants of the Hudson's Bay Company favor independence, and a number of influential Americans have taken the same side.

Parties are said to be very nearly balanced on the question of maintaining a separate government, independent of the United States and England, and if a sufficient number of Americans can be persuaded to join the independents and turn the scale, it is proposed to issue a declaration of independence, taking in the whole territory in dispute, the Hudson Bay Company to cede the forts and trading posts to the new government. This movement is sustained and justified on the ground of the settlers having occupied and improved a wilderness, in which the Hudson Bay Company of London has been a mere hunter or temporary resident, and over which neither the government of the United States nor that of Great Britain exercises the rights of sovereignity

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you be so good as to make your readers acquainted with the surpassing merits of Mr. Polk's late Message?—for indeed they are so occult as to escape the observation of plain men, who are not adepts in critical acumen. Notwithstanding which, however, it is not a little amusing to see many of the fopling numsculls who strut through the streets of the "Iron City" with an air of gravity and assurance that nothing can abash, boldly challenge universal and unqualified approbation and admiration of the entire of Mr. Polk's Message—as if it were a perfect summary of political orthodoxy direct from the fountain of *Locofoco Infallibility!* It would have been remarkable, truly, if in so long a document Mr. Polk could not have said some things in themselves quite correct and proper. But who—in the name of common sense—who that has ever professed to be in favor of a Tariff adapted to the protection of the vital interests of the free States of this confederacy, can suffer himself to become so infatuated as to coincide with Mr. Polk in his views with regard to that most important measure? Does not our present excellent Tariff foster and cherish alike all the diversified interests and pursuits of our people? Under the genial influence of its beneficent operations, has not our country suddenly emerged from its late embarrassed and appalling condition, and assumed its onward march of more than its ancient unrivalled prosperity. According to the Message, the government expenditures for the past year have exceeded the amount of its income from all sources—that from the sales of the public lands and from the customs included—and yet, forsooth, our import duties are too high! Fudge! This is Locofoco logic.

If Mr. Polk is to be sustained by the Representatives of the People, "right or worng," and if his manifest designs are to be executed according to his wishes, it is easy to foresee what must inevitably prove their fatal consequences. The Tariff will be metamorphosed into what it was during the latter part of Van Buren's administration—when the national revenue was less than eighteen millions per annum. American enterprise and industry will be paralyzed by foreign pauper labor, and the workshops of the American Manufacturer, Mechanic and Artisan, will be virtually transferred to Europe; the odious *Sub-Treasury* will be re-established, and the public moneys will be again used for electioneering purposes, and otherwise squandered by defaulting and irresponsible agents. The multifarious evils which will ensue upon the adoption of the new policy, in pursuance of Mr. Polk's recommendations, will full soon become sufficiently obvious to the most obstinate and perverse understanding. The Pennsylvania Democracy may yet rue the day they sacrificed their best interests for the aggrandizement and glorification of J. Knox Polk. Such, at least, is the apprehension of A FARMER.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.—The present tariff has given a stimulus to manufacturing all over the country, and we see that the Southern States, under the impetus of gain, are availing themselves extensively of the advantages in this respect of the present revenue law. This is the case in Tennessee, where manufacturers have made considerable progress, if we may judge from statistics given in the Nashville Orthopolitan. In five factories in Lawrence county alone, of which the names are given, capital to the amount of $ 43,000 is invested; 80 hands are employed, 665 bales of cotton are consumed, and 485,000 dozens of thread are spun. Two other spinning factories are in process of erection. In the same county there are five iron works, each of which produce 100,000 pounds of iron. The gross amount of iron manufactured in this county is about 900,000 pounds, valued at $36,000. The value of the cotton yarns is estimated at $30,000. These factories, says the paper from which we gather these facts, may appear small but they are the foundation of better things to come.

☞ The Susquehanna River was covered between Havre de Grace and Port Deposite, on Wednesday night, with a thin sheet of ice.

RATES OF DISCOUNT

CORRECTED BY

N. HOLMES & SON.

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 Market street, second door from corner of 4th

Pennsylvania.	
Baks of Pittsburgh	par
Philadelphia	par
Girard Bank	par
U. States Bank	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Brownsville	¼
Gettysburgh	1
Chester County	par
Chambersburg	1
Delaware Co.	par
Susquehanna Co	—
Montgomery Co.	par
Northumberland	par
Lewistown	1
Middletown	1
Carlisle	1
Columbia Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown	par
Erie	1
Washington	¼
Reading	par
Bucks Co.	par
Farmers and Drovers	1
Farmers B'k Lancas'r	par
Lancaster Co.	par
Lancaster	par
Harrisburg	1
Honesdale	1
Lebanon	1
Pottsville	1
Wyoming	1
York	1
SCRIP.	
State Scrip. E'x. Bank	1
" " Mer & Man	par
State Scrip	1
City & Co Scrip	1
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville	1
St. Clairsville	1
Marietta	1
New Lisbon	1
Cincinnati Banks	1
Columbus	1
Circleville	1
Zanesville	1
Putnam	1
Wooster	1
Massillon	1
Sandusky	1
Geauga	1
Norwalk	1
Cleveland	1
Xenia	1
Dayton	1
Franklin B'k Columbus	1
Chillicothe	1
Lake Erie	1
Scioto	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Farm'rs B'k Canton	20
Urbana	10
Indiana.	
State B'k & Branches	1
State Scrip	3
Kentucky.	
All solvent Banks	1
Virginia.	
Eastern solvent Banks	1
Wheeling	¼
Illinois.	
State Bank	50
Shawnetown	—
Missouri.	
State Bank	1
Tennessee.	
Memphis	3
Other solvent Banks	3
North Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2
South Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2
New England.	
New England	1
New York.	
N. Y. City	par
Country	1
Maryland.	
Baltimore	par
Country	1
Wisconsin Territ'y.	
Mar.&Fire In.Co.Milw'e	5
Exchange.	
SELLING RATES.	
New York	½ prm
Philadelphia	¼ prm
Baltimore	¼ prm
Gold & Specie Value.	
Fredericksd'ors	$7 80
Ten Thalers	7 80
Ten Guilders	3 90
Louisd'ors	4 50
Napoleons	3 80
Ducats	2 15 @ 2 20
Eagle, old	10 60
Eagle, new	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish	16 00
Do. Patriot	15 65
Sovereigns	4 83
Guineas	5 00

B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s

COUGH BALSAM.

THIS preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate coughs, colds, asthma, whooping cough, spitting of blood, and other pneumatic affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates of indisputable authority, in testimony of its value. It is pleasant to the taste, and offered at so low a price as to place it within the reach of every person. There are perhaps but few cough preparations that will produce so decided an effect in so short a time. Price 25 cts per vial.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co—Gentlemen—About a year since I used a bottle of your Cough Balsam in my family, and was so highly pleased with it that I have kept it in my house as a standard remedy for coughs and colds. This winter I have recommended it to a number of my neighbors, who have used it with decided benefit. I would recommend it with confidence as an excellent remedy for coughs.

EPHRAIM ESTEP.

Lawrenceville, Feb. 20, 1845.

Prepared and sold by

B A FAHNESTOCK & Co.

dec8 Corner 6th and Wood sts.

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of the estate of Jane Murphy, late of the city of Allegheny, dec'd. } No 77 of June term, 1845.

Whereas, A petition has been presented to the said Court by James Peart, Administrator of the goods and chattels of the above named Jane Murphy, representing that the personal estate of the said Jane is insufficient to pay her just and lawful debts, and praying the said Court to order her Real Estate therein mentioned and described to be sold for that purpose. Notice is by order of the said Court, hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of the said Jane, that unless cause to the contrary be shown to the said Court on or before the 14th day of February next, the Court will grant the prayer of the said petitioner, and order the said Real Estate to be sold agreeably thereto.

JOHN YOUNG, Jr.,

dec9-w3t Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

SCHOOL BOOKS—A large and general assortment of School Books, among which are the following.—

Histories—Frost's, Goodrich's, Pennock's, Grimshaw's, Russell's, Goldsmith's, Hale's, Parley's U. States, and Greece and Rome; Lardner's Outlines of History, &c.

Grammars—Smith's, Kirkham's, Murray's, Greenleaf's, Frost's, Brown's, Bullien's, Andrew and Stoddard's Gould's Adam's, Levizac Bolman's Levizac, &c.

Dictionaries—Webster's, Walker's, Todd's, Johnson's and Walker, Nugent's, Meadow's, Ainsworth's, Grove's, Donnegans, &c.

Geographies—Mitchell's, Smith's, Olney's, Woodbridge and Willard's, Mitchell's Ancient Geography & Atlas, &c.

Arithmatics—Davie's Smith's, Adam's, Pike's, Smiley's, Emerson's, Colburn's, Leeth's, Western Calculator, &c.

Algebras—Bonnycastle's, Bridge's, Davie's, Colburn's.

Readers—Sander's, Cobbs, (new and old.) Goodriche's; Electic, Worcesters, Emerson's, &c.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the *lowest cash prices*, by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

dec3 No 44 Market st.

BLACK CASHMERE—W. R. Murphy has lately received Plain Black Cashmere, all wool Also—Black Indiana Cloth, Silk Warp, Black Mous de Laines, all wool—besides a large assortment of Black Alpacas, Lustres, &c. At the north east corner of 4th & Market sts dec6

FRENCH MERINOS—Invisible Green, Olive Green, and Black—lately received at the Dry Goods House of dec6 W R MURPHY.

BLANKETS—2 cases No 3 low priced Economy Blankets just rec'd and for sale by

dec6 SHEA & PENNOCK.

MEN'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Purchasers will find at SHEA & PENNOCK'S a full assortment of Men's Merino Drawers and double and single breasted Merino Shirts Also, Cotton do do, bleached and unbleached. dec6

CASSINETTS AND KENTUCKY JEANS—At W R MURPHY'S, North-east corner of Fourth and Market streets, there is now open an extensive assortment of these goods, and offered, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices. nov29

CLOAKINGS—The subscriber has just rec'd a large and splendid assortment of ombre shaded, plaid and embroidered 6-4 Woolen Cloakings, latest styles. Also, black and olive French Cloth, to which he would invite the attention of the ladies.

nov26 R D THOMPSON, 110 Market st.

DRESS GOODS—Just opened, a handsome assortment of Cashmeres; Rap'd do; Mousseline de Laines; Merinoes; Alpacas, &c &c, by

nov26 R D THOMPSON, 110 Market st.

FRESH ARRIVAL, at the "New York Store." 100 doz Ladies' and Gent's Kid, Cashmere and Silk Gloves of the best qualities.

N. B. None but the best Kid Gloves kept at 79 Market street. (nov12) W H GARRARD.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN—A fine assortment of French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Shirts, Drawers, Undervests and Hosiery. Also, a few of the Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers, at the "New York Store."

nov13 W H GARRARD.

WINTER VESTINGS—GEO S SWARTZ has received a large assortment of the newest and most desirable styles of Winter Vestings. Persons in want of a handsome vest pattern will find it at No 66 Market street. nov5

NEW PUBLICATIONS of the American Sunday School Union, neatly bound in muslin—Curiosities of Egypt; The Jew, at Home and Abroad; The Beloved of the Lord; A Sketch of the Life of Solomon, the last King of Israel; The Proverbs and other remarkable sayings of Solomon, King of Israel, arranged under appropriate heads, with indexes of texts and subjects; The Useful Christian, a Memoir of Thomas Cranfield, for about fifty years a devoted Sabbath School Teacher; Kindness to Animals, or the sin of cruelty exposed and rebuked; The Bruised Reed, a Memoir of Rev. Henry Mowes; The Soldier's Daughter; The Choice Medley, or here a little and there a little, by a mother; The Broken Hyacinth, or Ellen and Sophia; The People of China, or a summary of Chinese History; The Martyr Missionary of Erromanga, or Life of John Williams, who was murdered and eaten by the savages in one of the South Sea Islands.

Also—An assortment of the Union's publications for Sunday School Libraries; The Ten Dollar Library, containing one hundred vols; Hymn Books, &c.

Just received and for sale by

INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co.

nov28 Market st, near Diamond.

A. LAMONT'S WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 Wood street, over Clark & Cameron,

WHERE may be found at all times an assortment of the following articles, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted equal to any made in the United States:—

STEEL SPADES AND SHOVELS;
COMMON DO DO;
TOBACCO SCREWS; MILL SCREWS;
LARD DO; TIMBER DO;
SOLID BOX VICES.

oct14-d&wtf M. A. KNOX, Agent

THIRD JULY, 1845.

B. E. CONSTABLE announces his determination o sell from this day the remainder of his stock all Summer Goods at

FIRST COST.

This is an inducement worthy the attention of purhasers:

French Balzarines 31 cts., worth 75 cts;
Bonnet Ribbons at 12½ cts, worth 31, rich new styles
French Lawns and Organdie Ginghams at 15 and 31 cts, worth 50 cts;
Barege Scarfs and Shawls at equally low prices;
Ladies' Lace Caps at 37½ cts, worth $1;
Florence Braid Bonnets at $1 37½, and upwards;
Checked, Striped and Mull Muslins for dresses, very cheap;
Col'd Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Caps, &c;
Parasolettes and Parasols, rich and new styles, some as low as 75 cts each;
Lace Collars, Chimisetts, Cravats, Gloves, &c. &c;
Cutt and Thread Edgings, Laces and Bobbin Laces;
For Gentlemen:—Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, a good assortment Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen, Cambric and Silk Hd kfs, Gauze Cott under Shirts Drawers &c

jy4-d&wtf

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO 9 WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILA.

MISS FRANCES A. STRONG.

THIS Institution is in one of the pleasantest parts of the city of Philadelphia. Its situation upon a delightful Public Square secures the advantages of pure air and an agreeable prospect of trees and shrubbery, considerations which should not be disregarded by Parents who send their children from the country to reside in a crowded town.

It is the desire of the Principal to offer a happy home to those confided to her care, while she pays every attention to their mental, moral and physical training. She is assisted in her duties by competent Teachers, and the best Masters are employed to give instruction in Music, Drawing and the Modern Languages.

The year will be divided into two Terms, of five months each; the first commencing on the 1st of September, and ending with the 31st of January. The second commencing on the 1st of February, and ending with the 30th of June.

Miss STRONG refers to the following gentlemen, all of whom, except the Rev. Clergy, are or have been Patrons of the School:—

Philadelphia—Hon. Horace Binney, Hon. George M. Dallas, Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., John M. Scott, Esq., William Harris, M. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D.
Doylestown, Pa.—Hon. John Fox.
Bridgeton, N. J.—Hon. L. I. C. Elmer.
Pittsburgh—Peter Shoenberger, Esq.
Centre County, Pa.—John Lyon, Esq.
Huntington County, Pa.—David Stewart, Esq.
Burlington, N. J.—Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer

oct25-wly*

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE—The number of Worms expelled by the use of this Vermifuge is truly wonderful. Read the following:—

Greenville, Augusta county, Va. Nov. 15, 1845.

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—I gave to a servant girl of mine one and a half teaspoonsful of your Vermifuge, and it brought from her, in the course of 30 hours, 900 worms some of them of a large size. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as one of the best remedies for worms now in use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE W BRAND.

Granville, Va., Nov. 15th, 1845.

Dear Sir:—The above was given voluntarily by Mr Brand, who is a respectable farmer in our neighborhood.

Yours, &c. B F. GRAHAM, P. M.

☞ Mr. Brand's letter can be seen by any persons who may doubt the above.

This safe and efficacious worm medicine is prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, No 57 Wood st.

Sold also by Kerr & Mohler, 145 Wood street; L. Wilcox, Jr. and Wm. Thorn, Market street; Fess & Cassell, Fifth Ward, and H. P. Schwartz and J. Mitchell, Allegheny City. nov24

DR. POWELL, M. D.,
OCULIST
And Ophthalmic Surgeon,

261 Broadway, corner of Warren st, NEW YORK.

CONFINES his practice to *diseases of the eye*, operations upon that organ and its appendages, and to all imperfections of vision. Testimonials from the most eminent medical men of Europe and America. Reference to patients that have been perfectly cured of *Amaurosis, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Nebula* or specks on the Eye, *Strabismus* or Squinting, &c. *Artificial Eyes* inserted without any pain or operation, that cannot be distinguished from the natural. SPECTACLES—Advice as to the kind of Glasses suitable to particular defects.—Persons residing at a distance can receive advice and medicines by describing their case under the following heads.

Name and Age.	State of Bowels.
Residence.	Secretions.
Employment.	Disease.
Constitution.	History and causes.
Previous Health & Habits.	Remedies already used, and effects.
Tongue and Pulse.	Present symptoms.
Appetite and Digestion.	State of Vision, &c. &c.

jy7-w6m

DIRUETIC PILL,

For the cure o. that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

Pine tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,

jan6-wly No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st

DR. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED LIVER PILL,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax, the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞ *Observe*—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No 60 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

aug19-w6m

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please cal at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31-d2w&wtf.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of David K. Ewing, late of Robinson township, deceased. All persons having demands against the estate will present them duly authenticated.

FRANCES M. EWING, Administratrix.

dec2-w6t* Robinson township.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held on Saturday, the 27th of December next, at the house of James Sharp, in Sharpsburgh, to elect Nine Managers, according to law, for the purpose of carrying into effect an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, granting privilege to form a Company for erecting a Bridge across the Allegheny River at Sharpsburgh. Those who have subscribed Stock are therefore requested to attend on said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. LAPSBY,
PHILLIP MILLER,
JAMES SHARP,

dec2-w1m Commissioners.

A FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale 190 acres of good land, situated in Allegheny county, Pa. 16 miles West of Pittsburgh, about 2 miles from the village of Clinton, adjoining lands of Mr. Bayne and Mr. McCulough, with a frame dwelling house and barn, an excellent orchard of fruit, and never-failing spring of water. There are 100 acres and upwards cleared and under a good fence, with every convenience a purchaser could wish. It is within 2 miles of one of the best grist mills in the country, and 1 mile above the Valley Church. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is considered by competent judges among one of the best farms in Findley township. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

nov28-w3t* JAMES STEWART.

WM. BOYD, Attorney at Law. Office on the North-east corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, second story, entrance from Fourth st oct21-wly

CHLORIDE LIME—2000 lbs for sale by

dec3 J KIDD & Co.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, }

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Nov. 21, 1845. }

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphans Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday, the 22d day of December next.

Account of Andrew Boyd, Administrator of the Estate of Robert McConnell, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of W. L. Lafferty, Executor of the Estate of James Lafferty, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Supplementary Account of Benj. Forsyth, acting Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Forsyth, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Account of Samuel Snee and Peter Ratican, Executors of the Estate of John Snee, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of James Flanagan, Guardian of the Estate of Patrick McCall, minor child of Patrick McCall, deceased.

Account of Mary Ann McIntire, late Mary Ann Kartin, Administratrix of the Estate of Gustavus Kartin, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of George Cooper and Edwd. E. Holmes, Administrators of the Estate of John Rodenbaugh, late of Ross Township, dec'd.

Account of John Sampson and William Gribben, Executors of the Estate of Joseph Forter, late of Robinson Township, dec'd.

Account of Alexander McDonald and William Todd, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Todd, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of Alexander McLaughlin, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine McLaughlin, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of William Marks and John Thompson, Executors of the Estate of William Boner, late of Allegheny city, deed.

Account of John McAnally, Administrator of the Estate of John McAnally, late of Plum Township, deed.

Account of Cadwallader Evans, one of the Executors of the Estate of Sarah Evans, late of Lower St. Clair Township, deed.

Account of Cadwallader Evans, Guardian for the Estate of George W. Evans, minor child of Sarah Evans, deed.

Supplementary Account of James T. Kinkead, Guardian for the Estate of the minor children of John Lafferty, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deed.

Account of John Thaw, Guardian for the Estate of Peter B Mowry, minor child of Bedford Mowry, deed.

Account of Malcolm Leech and Fanny Fisk, Administrators of the Estate of Alba Fisk, late of Peebles Township, dec.

Account of James A Gilson and William Emmett, Executors of the Estate of Hugh Emmett, late of Pine Township, deed.

Account of Simon Smith and Joseph Winders, Executors of the Estate of Samuel Smith, deed.

Account of William Magill, Administrator of the Estate of John Elder, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deed. nov25-4tw-10.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100, 000 aul-w6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank, to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of hand and other securities; to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w9m

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MARY BOYD, late of Moon township, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for payment. All those knowing themselves indebted to said estate will settle the same without delay.

WILLIAM P. FEREE,
WILLIAM WATT,

nov1-w6t Executors, Moon township.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Robert Thompson, late of Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., dec'd, will sell at private sale a valuable Tract of Land situate on the waters of Brush Run, in Peters township, Washington county, Pa., containing 163 acres. The land is of an excellent quality, well improved, on which there is a good Frame House and Frame Barn, good Orchard, &c. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, in Fayette Township, or ROBERT WOODS, Att'y, at Law, Pittsburgh.

sep30-w3m* JOHN BOYCE.

LALEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

L S

IN the Orphans' Court of said County, No 37 of June Term, A. D. 1845 In the matter of the estate of David Lelever, deceased.

And now, to wit, November 7, 1845, on the petition of John H. Ralston and William Crawford, Jr. Administrators of the said decedent, setting forth, that there are not sufficient assets to pay his debts, and praying the Court to appoint an Auditor to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets, to and among his creditors, according to the order established by law, the Court appoint James W. Buchanan, Esq. to distribute the proceeds (assets.)

By the Court, THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above matter, that I will sit for the purpose of my appointment, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at my office, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, above Sibbett & Jones' office. JAS. W. BUCHANAN, Auditor.

nov25-d1t&w3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ISABELLA GIBSON, late of Peebles township, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all who have claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES CAROTHERS,
JOSEPH McFARLAND,

Nov. 13, 1845 —nov14-w6t* Executors.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business in life, owing to the ill health of his family, is constrained to offer for sale his well known Tavern stand, situated in the borough of Clarion, Clarion Co., Pa. The house is large, being sixty feet in front and seventy feet in depth; has every kind of convenience connected with it in excellent order; is in perfect repair; and is doing the best business of any stand in the place. It is unnecessary to say anything about the location to those who are acquainted with the business of the Iron County, more than to mention that there are now in operation and building, twelve furnaces, within six miles of the Tavern. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary. It will be found on examination that the merits of the establishment are not at all overrated in this notice. The present proprietor can say, from a number of year's experience, that the business has been constantly lucrative and is steadily improving. The property will be sold extremely low for cash or for good payments JAMES W. COULTER.

Clarion, August 9 -wtf

FOR SALE.

TWO portions of the well known Farm, "The Bullock Pens," in Wilkins township, adjoining Wilkinsburgh, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road. One portion contains 48 acres, the other 6, together 55 acres. They will be sold separately or together, or will be subdivided to suit the purchaser. This is most desirable property, such as is rarely offered. BENJ. ELLIOTT, Newark, Ohio.

☞ For terms apply to JOHN HORNER, Wilkinsburgh, Agent for the Proprietor. aug22-wtf

House and Lot for Sale.

A very desirable residence in the borough of Manchester, adjoining Mr. John Sampson, Esq. The Lot is fifty feet, fronting on the main street to River, running back one hundred and ninety-two feet. The House is twenty-five feet front, with two parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor, all two stories high, of brick, and built of the best materials, and finished in the best manner, with a good carriage house and stable, a grapery, shrubbery and fruit trees. Any person wanting a pleasant residence will please call and see the same.

Also—A Lot of ground in the said borough, fronting thirty-six feet on the market place, running back one hundred feet to an alley.

Also—Two Lots in Allegheny City, twenty-five feet each, fronting on a sixty feet street, running back one hundred add twenty-four feet to an alley, lying in the rear of Poor House Lot. Terms of payment made easy. Inquire of JOHN PATTERSON,

nov11-d1d&wtf Allegheny City.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

The fall of the year will soon disappear,
The leaves are beginning to fall—
Stern winter, I fear, too soon will be here,
For those who on charity call.

Of suffering beware, and quickly prepare—
Have plenty of fuel in store:
It will not impair your worth, I declare,
To buy some clothes for the poor.

Again, I entreat, to have kindness replete,
You'll procure abundance of bread—
Then add to the feat a quantum of meat;
Thus the poor will be clothed and fed.

To comply with the muse, Oh do not refuse,
Else his object you're sure to defeat—
I'll particularize Shoes, but not to amuse;
Only think of the frost-bitten feet.

In the cheapest and best your money invest;
Go, mitigate suffering and pains—
If it should be uncouth, I must tell the truth,
The best in the world are at CAIN'S.

Still let me pursue, ere I bid an adieu,
My allusions to the cheapest Shoe Store:
You'll please keep in view, 'tis a beautiful blue,
And "*Fifth and Market street*" 's over the door.

nov18-w6m

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff, Union st., near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-wly

SAMUEL PALMER, Attorney at Law. Office in Bakewell's Law Buildings, Grant st. oc23-wly

C. ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law. Office on 4th street, above Smithfield. june21

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market. je22-wly